

Carter breaks off diplomatic relations with Iran

1 States yesterday broke diplomatic relations with Iran. Carter announced that American and consular officials in the country by midnight will be banned.

Iran students to keep hostages

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The President made his statement, which was broadcast live by the television companies, in the middle of the afternoon after a series of meetings with his advisers. The decisions were precipitated by the Ayatollah Khomeini's ruling today that the hostages must remain under the guard of their militant student captors until the new Iranian Parliament meets.

This past weekend was the third occasion in the past month that the American Government had been led to believe that the Iranian Government would take charge of the hostages. On each occasion, these expectations were denied by militants in Tehran, including above all the ayatollah.

Mr Carter said today that it was no longer possible for the Iranian Government to hide behind the militants in the embassy. The Government themselves were responsible for the continued crisis and must bear the blame and take the consequences.

We are told that for the moment there are no plans to blockade Iran. This means that today's measures will have no immediate effect. Practically all trade had come to a halt already. The Americans banned the import of Iranian oil last November and the extreme difficulty exporters have found in getting paid for goods shipped to Iran means that they have stopped exporting.

Ayatollah uncompromising: The Ayatollah Khomeini today

for the death of the Iraqi Ba'athist Government "has come", said an official in the President's office. He described the Iraqi regime as "this clockwork toy of world predator imperialism", a common Iranian reference to America.

Iraqi gendarmerie officials said today that about 70 "Iraqi insurgents" had seized installations in the small Nasiriyah frontier oilfield with anti-tank grenades and mortars. The attack cut supplies to the refinery at Kermanshah, which produces a massive 18,000 barrels of refined oil products a day.

Farther south, in the strategic oil area of Khuzestan, Iraqi "mercenaries" were yesterday

blamed for an explosion which blew up seven oil and gas pipelines serving the refinery in Abadan. Officials said the explosion had cut refinery production from 380,000 barrels a day to 355,000. Revolutionary Guards today said they had chased off other saboteurs attempting to blow up a pipeline near Ahwaz.

As Iran recalled all its diplomatic staff from Baghdad in response to the crisis, frontier officials claimed the Iraqis were still herding members of the Muslim Shia sect across the border, many of them Iranian nationals long residents in Iraq.

Officials in Iran province, on

Continued on page 6, col 7

Equestrians decide to boycott the Olympics

By Robin Young

The British Equestrian Federation yesterday supported the Government's call for a boycott of the Moscow Olympics, and thus saved the Royal Family a good deal of possible embarrassment.

The federation, whose president is Colonel Harry Llewellyn, former Olympic showjumper, announced that it would not be sending any British teams to compete in Moscow this summer, unless the Government changed its mind and advised that British competitors should go after all.

The federation said that the decision had been taken with the full support of all potential Olympic competitors for showjumping, dressage and three-day eventing.

The decision means that there will be no question of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, the best known of the country's three-day eventers, going to Moscow.

Captain Phillips, who was a member of the British team which won a gold medal in the three-day event at the Munich Olympics in 1972, was thought to have a good chance of selection again this year, though the princess, who rode in the 1976 team in Montreal does not have a horse of Olympic calibre.

Had Captain Phillips' selection been confirmed after the Badminton horse trials starting on April 17, Princess Anne would have been expected by many to accompany her husband in defiance of the Government's call for a boycott.

The equestrian federation was one of only five associations which did not support the British Olympic Association's vote last month to accept the Soviet Union's invitation to the Moscow Olympics, asking for the decision to be deferred.

Yesterday's decision does not help the Duke of Edinburgh, president of the International Equestrian Federation. In that position he is expected to attend the Games, though no decision has yet been taken.

Shortly before its statement, the equestrian federation had announced a shortlist of seven from which the British showjumping team for Moscow would have been chosen.

The showjumpers, who were believed to have been more keen to attend the Games than the dressage riders and three-day eventers, were Robert Smith, the son of Harvey Smith; Rowland Farnborough; Graham Fletcher; Liz Edgar; Nick Skelton; John Whitaker and Mark Fuller.

A federation spokesman said that the seven were unanimous in their support of the decision not to go.

The three-day eventers who, in addition to Captain Phillips, will miss the chance to add to their laurels are Richard Meade, who won team gold medals in 1968 and 1972, and an individual gold medal in 1972, and Miss Lucinda Prior-Palmer, the former European champion.

Continued on page 2, col 3



Archbishop Robert Runcie drumming up support yesterday for an Easter youth pilgrimage which attracted a thousand young people to Canterbury and was, he said, "a great treat".

Thousands in battles on resort beaches

By Staff Reporters

Seaside resorts were yesterday counting the cost of a weekend of violence by thousands of youths.

At Scarborough there were 217 arrests and 30 injured; in Brighton there were 55 arrests and in Southend police fought for over 10 hours to break up violence among invading teenagers.

At Scarborough 3,000 scooter-riding "mods" and bangers turned the beaches into a battleground and caused thousands of pounds of damage to shops.

Police reinforcements were standing by last night after word that motor cycling "rockers" intended to invade the resort.

There were 217 arrests over the weekend and 30 people, including one police officer, were injured and received hospital treatment.

At a special court at Scarborough yesterday eight of those arrested were fined a total of nearly £2,000.

The principal fines were against a miner from Doncaster, Mr Parfitt, aged 19, who was fined £650, and a chef from Leicester, Martin Dilkes, aged 18, who was fined £500. Both were found guilty of assault and threatening behaviour.

By mid-afternoon yesterday most of the scooter riders were on their way out of Scarborough.

Some of them had travelled from as far away as Portsmouth, the Midlands and Newcastle. A few took their

Continued on page 2, col 3

NUT says 'no' to pay-talk strings

Delegates to the National Union of Teachers' conference agreed to endorse the continuation of separate discussions on conditions of service with the working party set up by the employers and the teachers' unions, but voted to oppose any attempt to link conditions with pay negotiations.

The National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers said it was unlikely to urge its members to strike on the TUC's day of action on May 14.

Test for Edwards plan as BL workers return

Sir Michael Edwards, chairman of BL, faces another test of his aggressive style of management today when the management-imposed pay and conditions package comes into force for most of the company's 86,000 manual workers. Senior shop stewards at Cowley will recommend strike action over the new working practices.

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United gain ground

Manchester United beat Bolton 3-1 to move two points nearer Liverpool at the top of the first division. In the second division the front runners, Birmingham and Chelsea, dropped home points

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Attack on Cuban refugees

Havana radio attacked the thousands of Cuban refugees in the Peruvian Embassy as "delinquents and gangsters". But it said that those who left the embassy could obtain passes enabling them to return and apply for visas

Page 6

Thailand camp closed

Increasing lawlessness at the Kao-I-dang refugee camp in Thailand—including murder, rape and armed robbery—has led to the dispersal of 110,000 Kampuchean into smaller encampments. The main camp will be rebuilt to take no more than 30,000 people

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Lefebvre defiance

Mgr Marcel Lefebvre, the rebel French archbishop, carried his defiance of the Vatican to Italy by celebrating the outlawed Tridentine Mass in a Venetian church. Police intervened to prevent fighting between the archbishop's traditionalist followers and hecklers who shouted "Fascist" at him

Page 5

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Labour conference backed

The planned Labour Party conference to coordinate strategy against the Government, which is opposed by Mr James Callaghan, received support from the left-wing Campaign for Labour Party Democracy

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Stavanger: Engineers rig the Henrik Ibsen oil rig with no one hurt but Britain called for an urgent investigation and report

Page 5

Cyprus: A four-page Special Report from both sides of the divided island

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 21, 22; Appointments, 5, 20, 21; Salerooms and Antiques, 20

Business News, pages 15-19

Business features: The impact of the entry of Spain, Portugal and Greece on the EEC is discussed by Hugh Clayton; Clifford Webb on BL's industrial relations as the group prepares to launch a new model

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HOME NEWS

Mr Callaghan seeking to reverse NEC vote for conference rather than a rally of protest

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Labour's plan to hold a special party conference to protest against the Government's economic, industrial and social policies should go ahead, the left-wing organization, Campaign for Labour Party Democracy, stated yesterday.

They reject the suggestion by Mr James Callaghan, the party leader, and officers of the party that the conference should not be held and that there should be a "national rally" instead.

At the request of Mr Callaghan and other officers, meeting of the NEC on March 25, when it was decided on the casting vote of the chairman that a conference was preferable.

Those in its favour argued that a conference decision would have far more impact and would get far more attention from the press than a national rally with set-piece speeches from a selected platform of speakers.

Indeed, Mr Callaghan himself argued at the March 25 meeting in favour of a gathering where there could be speeches from the body of the hall, not just platform speeches.

Fifteen members of the NEC, led by Mr Eric Heffer, MP for Liverpool, Walton, have written to Mr Ronald Hayward, general secretary of the party, stating that they see no need for a special executive meeting tomorrow.

They have been joined by Mr Tom Bradley, MP for Leicester, East, who is on the right wing of the party. While he was originally opposed to a special conference, he now feels that the decision having been made, it should be adhered to.

Mr Leslie Randall, chairman of the Campaign for Labour Party Democracy (CLPD), yesterday wrote to Mr Hayward:

"The fact that an NEC decision does not reflect the wishes of the leader of the party is not in itself a crisis sufficient to justify the setting aside of normal rules and procedures."

He said the Labour movement needed a national con-

ference to decide on its strategy against the Tories and to define policies to save Britain from economic collapse, and working people from mass unemployment and a continuing fall in living standards.

"A rally normally provides the occasion for the leadership to exhort and urge the rank and file to continue action," he wrote. "That is unnecessary. The Labour movement is already up in arms. The major problem we face is the weak and unconvincing performance of the parliamentary leadership.

"Only a conference can make clear what the party policy is, and urge the leadership to greater effort."

The CLPD suggests that the NEC "when it meets next Wednesday should immediately close the meeting without taking any business". But that is not on the cards. With a quorum of 10 the meeting can take a new decision within the time.

On the basis of published declarations, if the entire committee turned up it would divide 10 in favour of a conference, with a possible 13 against, and for a rally, but, as Mr Eric Heffer emphasised again yesterday, there is likely to be a poor attendance, and anything could happen.

Mr Heffer said it needed to be emphasised that the special conference was one of a series of events, including the day of action by the unions on May 14, which were part of "the strategy of fighting the Tories".

Friends of the Earth similarly

The alternative of a rally was fully considered at the

Employment Bill views are sought

By Our Political Correspondent

After committee stage arguments in the Employment Bill, now before the Commons, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, has written to the CBI and the TUC asking for their comments on the proposal in the Bill that would remove some safeguards for the law paid.

Mr Prior conceded during the debates on the Bill that the arguments were "finely balanced" on whether the measure should repeal Schedule II of Labour's Employment Protection Act, 1975.

That enables arbitration claims to be made by unions where it is claimed that employers are not observing "recognized terms and conditions" of employment.

There is another provision that claims can be made when the employer does not recognize the "general level" of terms and conditions observed in the same industry and in the same district.

Mr Prior, who could face strong opposition within the Cabinet if he decided that there was a case for retaining part of that schedule, has asked the TUC and the CBI for their submissions by April 29.

It was pointed out during the committee stage that some employers were anxious to preserve that safeguard because without it the way would be open for unscrupulous companies or companies not belonging to trade associations, or industries to ignore national or district agreements to the disadvantage of both the low-paid and the reputable companies, whose competitive position would be undercut.

Mr John Grant, MP for Islington Central, and an Opposition frontbench spokesman on employment, said yesterday: "I believe that the repeal of the whole schedule would very seriously undermine good industrial relations and some collective bargaining in many important industries, and would do so to the detriment of low-paid workers, in particular, and to the advantage of 'cowboy' employers."

Clash or peace faces Mr Atkins in Dublin

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

The Irish Republic sees forthcoming talks in Dublin with Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, as the culmination of an intensive diplomatic exercise in promulgating its ideas for a united Ireland.

The date of the meeting cannot be disclosed for security reasons.

Mr Brian Lenihan, the Irish Foreign Minister will meet Mr Atkins in one of the most important political phases in several years. Such is the extent of activity on both sides of the Irish Sea that the exchanges seem destined to lead only to a clash or an understanding; the atmosphere is too volatile for yet another neutral meeting.

The talks, which have been on the cards for weeks, will be dominated by two key developments: the determination of Westminster to institute political reform; and the paramount importance attached by the republic to changes that can lead ultimately and peacefully to a single Ireland.

Mr Lenihan is making no secret of his intention to be forthright over the need for positive developments towards ending the constitutional guarantees that says Ulster will remain part of the United Kingdom as long as the majority so desires.

Like the bulk of Roman

Catholic opinion in Northern Ireland, Mr Lenihan believes that the removal of the guarantee is the only way of shaking the Protestant majority out of their political immobility.

With a statement to the House of Commons on constitutional reform expected in May, and with the Fianna Fail party newly under the leadership of Mr Charles Haughey, events are unpredictable.

Mr Lenihan and Mr Atkins are new to their jobs and have not met. Each carries a clear message from his Prime Minister that there must be change as soon as practicable; the change on the Irish side of the border is discernible in a hardening attitude towards a united Ireland, but Westminster has yet to show its hand.

The Irish Government under Mr Haughey is more attached to the dream of a united Ireland than it was under Mr Jack Lynch, who substantially watered down the party's official policy for rapid British withdrawal from Ulster.

Mine defused: Army bomb squads in Ulster have neutralized a large "land mine" they say was intended for passing security vehicles. Six milk churns packed with 650lb of explosives, with a wire stretching to a detonation point, were discovered in a culvert under the road between Armagh and Middletown after a tip-off (the Press Association reports).

Newspapers not distributed

By a Staff Reporter

No national newspapers were distributed in the London area yesterday after a failure to reach agreement on pay between the wholesalers and their staff in spite of protracted talks at the weekend.

Delivery staff had asked for the same Bank holiday remuneration as that received by people on the production side of newspapers, double the normal "house" payment plus a day off.

The Newspaper Publishers Association said yesterday that the dispute was purely between the London wholesalers

and their staff in the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (Sogat).

It is understood that when negotiations broke down there was still a significant gap between the two sides. One estimate put the cash difference at between £10 and £12 a head.

Mr William Keys, general secretary of Sogat, who was not directly concerned in the negotiations, said the claim had been recurring for years.

"It is one I have considerable sympathy for," he said.

London's retail newsagents protested about the effect of the delivery drivers' action on their trade.

Speakers at the meeting included Mr Robert Cryer, Lab-

Pressure groups 2: Methods have not altered much since campaign against slave tradit

Lobbying of MPs at Westminster seen as main activity

By Ian Bradley

Whatever their specific objectives, all pressure groups are in the same business. They seek to influence public opinion and to persuade those in authority of the rightness and justness of their cause.

The methods they use have not changed much since the days of the campaign against the slave trade and the struggle to abolish the corn laws. There is considerable reliance on posters, leaflets and other forms of propaganda to inform and persuade the public, meetings, demonstrations and petitions to rally and indicate widespread support, and direct lobbying of companies, civil servants, ministers, MPs and others in a position to bring about change.

Unless public concern can be felt, we will not make much progress because there is a very strong pro-nuclear lobby we have to counter. Where such a lobby does not exist, or where

we have a more limited aim, our tactics will be different.

Mr Frank Field, former director of the Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG) and now Labour MP for Birkenhead, says: "At certain stages one goes for civil servants, at other stages for MPs. But the essential job is to create a favourable climate of public opinion."

Influencing public opinion has become an increasingly sophisticated business. One of the most significant developments of the past decade has been the building up by pressure groups of sub-groups based around particular sectional and professional interests. The European Movement did that with considerable success during the referendum campaign of 1975.

Mr Ernest Winstrich,

director says: "We developed Teachers for Europe, and

concentrate on different target areas, depending on the nature of a particular campaign. Mr Czech Conroy, campaign director, says: "In our current campaign against nuclear power, for example, it is important to go for public opinion rather than MPs or civil servants."

Both CPAG and the Co-

ordinating Committee in Defence of the 1967 Abortion Act (Co-Ord) have recently taken up the same tactic of developing sub-groups for doctors, lawyers, trade unions and Christians.

The mobilization of public opinion in mass demonstrations and petitions is regarded as important in terms of morale and of demonstrating the strength of feeling behind the cause being pursued by a particular group.

Mrs Madeleine Simms, chair-

man of Co-Ord, says that on an issue like abortion it also helps to convert the borderline MPs whose votes are not absolutely committed to one side or the other and who are crucial to the fate of any private member's bill.

The media are regarded as especially important in spreading the message of pressure groups and establishing their credibility with those in authority.

Mr Field says: "The media

really are the blood supply for pressure groups. If ministers and civil servants have read about a group in The Times,

then they know they are likely to get questions in Parliament about it and they become interested. They will not simply ask: 'Who do you represent?'

Many pressure groups have become skilled in using the media. Mr Field says that, when director of CPAG, he made considerable use of the court page of *The Times* to find out who was most often invited to Number 10 Downing Street and so was most worth

writing to.

On the day when the bill was announced in the House of Commons, and spoke personally to her, she also had letters sent to them.

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Most pressure groups have established direct channels of communication to civil servants working in their particular spheres of interest. They also have reasonably ready access to ministers when the Government is considering major changes in areas where they have a special interest and knowledge.

Lobbying of MPs at West-

minster, however, remains in many ways the most important activity in which pressure groups engage. It provides one of the main ways of achieving the legislative changes that most groups seek.

Private members' particularly important context, and MPs high on the ballot boxes of all kinds.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RSPCA) is most full-time affairs. Maureen Tomison, a lobby journalist, was much of her time minister.

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The outstanding capital of the Bonds so drawn, amounting to 4% per cent, will be payable on or after 1st January 1980, on which date interest will cease.

Bonds so drawn should be presented together with all coupons up to and including 1st January 1980, on which date interest will cease.

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SPORT

Football

Arsenal have enough in reserve to handle Tottenham

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Tottenham Hotspur 1 Arsenal 2

Being preoccupied with tomorrow's European Cup Winners' Cup tie against Juventus and next Saturday's FA Cup semi-final, Arsenal risked defeat and possible admonishment from the Football League by fielding an "understrength" team at White Hart Lane yesterday. They then destroyed all the evidence by winning with two late goals.

They gave nothing away by their tactics. The visiting Juventus team and their manager would have gained little instruction and Arsenal lost nothing in league or local status. Such selectional action may have altered their tactics and not improved the attractiveness of the game, but Tottenham, least of all, had reason for complaint.

Arsenal's reluctance to play yesterday had met with no sympathy from Tottenham, so it was not surprising that they began with six reserves including a complete newcomer, David, a 17-year-old who had come into the team with almost veteran assurance. Tottenham, however, did not make it difficult for anyone.

Arsenal were liberally staffed with midfield players, successfully indicating that this was where they could contain the game. Rice also found himself there, Devine having retained the right back position, and with Talbot, Hollins and Davis all operating behind Bradfield and Vaessen, the numerical advantage overwhelmed Tottenham.

Bradley was allowed to leave the game early in the second half and Sunderland replaced him. By this

time Arsenal were probably satisfied that they had little to fear from a lethargic Tottenham side who eventually capitulated and were never a cohesive force.

From beginning to end Arsenal created the distinct opportunities, but especially in the end, scoring their first goal after 84 minutes, and their second two minutes later. Tottenham made token apology with their goal, another two minutes later at a time when spectator attention was being diverted to terrace violence of frightening proportions as three Molotov cocktails burst against a wall beneath packed crowds.

Most of the action, wanted and otherwise, occurred in these last six minutes. Until then the game followed a course that was no more exciting than an Easter Day truce in the Dartford tunnel.

Arsenal would have been satisfied with a point but when O'Leary risked leaving the defence to meet Talbot's corner in the valley across park was headed in by Vaessen. As Tottenham tried to move forward to salvage local pride, Sundde and took advantage of the space they left and when seeing Daines off his line, lobbed a 30-yard shot over his head. The fact that Jones had to turn to Hoddle's cross two minutes from time was not to make Tottenham's defeat any more palatable for those of their supporters who prefer to keep ahead of the game.

TOTTENHAM: H. Davies; P. Miller, C. Hughton, T. Vorlich, D. Young, D. Bradley, D. Vaessen, J. Jones, J. Miller, J. Pratt, G. Hodges, G. Davies, P. Barson, P. Rice, S. Walford, B. Talbot, D. Lee, T. Young, D. Devine, D. Sunderland, D. Hollins, D. Davis. Substitutes: R. Toseland (Market Harborough).

ARSSENAL: P. Barson, P. Rice, S. Walford, B. Talbot, D. Lee, T. Young, D. Devine, D. Sunderland, D. Hollins, D. Davis. Substitutes: R. Toseland (Market Harborough).

MILLER is first by a head as he clears under pressure from Vaessen (No 9) and Young.

United finesse wins the day but Bolton stir the spirit

By Iain Mackenzie

Bolton 1 Manchester United 3 Those who chose to be elsewhere on a sunny Easter Monday, were the real losers as Bolton Wanderers and Manchester United provided superb entertainment of a kind guaranteed to stop the spectator drift into the Bolton area. The sides of England's 22 first division sides, the other 21 must be astoundingly accomplished.

The spectre of the second division may be forcing the Wanderers to run scared, but their chairman, the garrulous Alan Miller, is only playing out the season. It could not have been totally responsible, however, for that bravery of McDougall in goal, the tenacity of Reid, the Nat Lofthouse at centre-forward in the shape of Carter, and the entrepreneurial Pile, Newark, operating up and down the left wing.

This was a stirring performance in the circumstances by a side which took four points from United in their second home, obviously determined to die well in the first division. Not for them the moody, despondent acceptance of the inevitable. That said, the facts are that United won by a margin of two goals and collected two more points, which they do not help to move the championship to Old Trafford—and which might yet—will certainly ensure European football for United next season.

Yesterday's performance by the visitors was solid rather than exceptional, sufficient for the needs of the day. It kept Liverpool in the race, and was achieved, after a faulty start and a few stutters, with method and

a touch of finesse lacking in Wilkins' play. Not even the loss of Wilkins after half an hour upset the Manchester side. Bolton went into the lead in the 18th minute. Wilkins was injured just outside Almond's penalty area, and re-started the referee dropped the ball near the centre spot. It broke towards the United goal with Nowak in full chase, he outpaced Nicholl and sent over a cross. The penalty area was an empty sea of shirts. Whatmore was there to own it to shoot into the roof of the net.

Shortly after Wilkins' departure, a McQueen header from near the penalty spot took control of the ball from the Scotish centre half was beaten by three soon after and this time McDougall was well beaten.

The difference in class between the sides was more evident in the second half. United's cool approach paid off when their Bolton defenders crowded in the goal area. Thomas' left foot drive dipped just under the bar. Until this point, Bolton looked as though they might come away with at least one point.

Eighteen minutes from the end, Manchester scored their third, when Grimes lofted a long pass into a huge space where Coppell, looking as lonely as a long distance runner, collected it and ran on to this point.

BOLTON: WANDERS: P. McNaughton, D. Graham, P. Bennett, L. Young, D. Reid, J. Pile, D. Newark, N. Whittington, M. Carter, P. Wilson, R. Rodger, D. Williams, D. Thomas, J. McNaughton, A. Alston, S. Vickroy, J. Nicholls, A. Carter, J. Young, R. Williams, J. Jordan, A. Grimes, M. Thomas. Substitutes: K. Walmesley (Blackpool).

Ajax intend to unhinge Forest by speed

Ajax will rely chiefly on speed in tomorrow's European Cup semi-final round, first leg match with the holders, Nottingham Forest, at Nottingham. Word from the Dutch team's secret training centre near The Hague, where the party is involved in four-day intensive training, indicated that the Ajax manager, Leo Beenhakker, will choose a powerful right-wing attack to try to topple the European champions.

The Amsterdam side's plans will be moulded around a central axis, including the midfield players, Kruijff and Arne, and Chen La Ling and Jensen, both strikers.

Although not yet officially announced, the Ajax party will almost certainly comprise the following: Schrijvers, Wijnberg, Kruyf, Zvaborn, Boeve, Schoenaker, Lerby, Arne, Chen La Ling, Jensen and Tahama. At the weekend, Ajax confirmed their top placing in the Dutch

first division, by beating NEC Nijmegen 3-0, and taking a two point lead over their nearest rivals AZ'67/Akmaar.

While Ajax were winning, Nottingham Forest were losing 3-2 at Aston Villa. However, focus in domestic competition is still quite reliable guide to how clubs will fare in Europe and tomorrow's semi-finals are better judged by what teams have already achieved at that level.

Juventus' resounding 3-1 away in the second half on Saturday to hear Arline in the Italian League.

It typifies the disciplined Italian defence should treat Arsenal with respect.

Southampton's 2-1 win over Tottenham, on a 1-1 draw with West Brom, was achieved, after a faulty start and a few stutters, with method and

a touch of finesse lacking in Wilkins' play. Not even the loss of Wilkins after half an hour upset the Manchester side. Bolton went into the lead in the 18th minute.

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NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. McNaughton, D. Graham, P. Bennett, L. Young, D. Reid, J. Pile, D. Newark, N. Whittington, M. Carter, P. Wilson, R. Rodger, D. Williams, D. Thomas, J. McNaughton, A. Alston, S. Vickroy, J. Nicholls, A. Carter, J. Young, R. Williams, J. Jordan, A. Grimes, M. Thomas. Substitutes: K. Walmesley (Blackpool).

Yesterdays results and tables

First division

BIRMINGHAM 1-1 **Man Utd** 1-1 **West Ham** 1-1 **Spurs** 1-1 **Leeds** 1-1 **Sheffield Utd** 1-1 **Nottingham Forest** 1-1 **Wolverhampton** 1-1 **Southampton** 1-1 **Stoke** 1-1 **Derby** 1-1 **Watford** 1-1 **Blackburn** 1-1 **Leeds** 1-1 **Everton** 1-1 **Leicester** 1-1 **Swansea** 1-1 **Leeds** 1-1 **Sheffield Utd** 1-1 **Nottingham Forest** 1-1 **Wolverhampton** 1-1 **Southampton** 1-1 **Stoke** 1-1 **Derby** 1-1 **Watford** 1-1 **Blackburn** 1-1 **Leeds** 1-1 **Everton** 1-1 **Leicester** 1-1 **Swansea** 1-1 **Leeds** 1-1 **Sheffield Utd** 1-1 **Nottingham Forest** 1-1 **Wolverhampton** 1-1 **Southampton** 1-1 **Stoke** 1-1 **Derby** 1-1 **Watford** 1-1 **Blackburn** 1-1 **Leeds** 1-1 **Everton** 1-1 **Leicester** 1-1 **Swansea** 1-1 **Leeds** 1-1 **Sheffield Utd** 1-1 **Nottingham Forest** 1-1 **Wolverhampton** 1-1 **Southampton** 1-1 **Stoke** 1-1 **Derby** 1-1 **Watford** 1-1 **Blackburn** 1-1 **Leeds** 1-1 **Everton** 1-1 **Leicester** 1-1 **Swansea** 1-1 **Leeds** 1-1 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Sat 7.30 Swan Lake

THE ROYAL OPERA

7.30: The Etoile's Progress, Wm

Purcell, 1980, 10.30 Sat 11.30

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8.30 to 10.30

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Barber of Seattle, Tokio

10.30 Theatricals

7.30: The Four Seasons, Clotilde

8.30: The Etoile's Progress, Wm

Purcell, 1980, 10.30 Sat 11.30

HOLLY DIGBY FAIRWATER

OCT 10: The Four Seasons, Clotilde

8.30: The Etoile's Progress, Wm

Purcell, 1980, 10.30 Sat 11.30

THE WELLS THEATRE, BIRMINGHAM

Eve 7.30 Sat 8.30 Sun 9.30

KENT OPERA

TUE 8.30 Sat 10.30 Sun 12.30

THEATRES

8.30 S 01-826 7611

7.30 Sat 8.30 Sun 9.30

TONY BRITTON'S BAWLIES

AND ANNA MEAGHER

ONE OF A KIND MUSICAL

MY FAIR LADY

BIRMINGHAM 7.30 Sat 8.30 Sun

10.30 Sat 11.30 Sun 12.30

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OLIVER!

A COMEDY OF ADULT SHAPING

WITH ADULT TEND

AND AT TIME OF PURCHASE

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FOR THE PARTY

TOM 7.30 Sat 8.30 Sun

ROB DIXON

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IN THEATRE

SUN 7.30 Sat 8.30 Sun

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IT'S A GREAT

A MUSICAL

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Peter Sellars 7.30 Sat 8.30 Sun

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IT'S A GREAT

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David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent, finds the faint gleam of a silver lining in the great storm over the EEC budget

Are we heading again for a classic Community compromise

If one is looking for silver linings, admittedly rather hard to come by these days, it is possible to detect at least a faint gleam in the great storm over the EEC budget. It consists in the general sense that things cannot go on as they are in the Community and, therefore, that changes (quite apart from the budget itself) need to be considered as a matter of urgency. The question is: What is the Community for? and then Is it worth it?

The row over Britain's budget contribution is presumably going to be settled, and settled fairly rapidly. All the signs are there. The French have admitted, at long last, that there is a "problem", which must be resolved. The Germans, as Chancellor Schmidt made clear during his recent visit to Chequers, see the need for working out a package acceptable to everybody.

The Brussels Commission has drawn up a plan which would enable the budget payments to be regulated in a more equitable way, as far as Britain is concerned, within the rules of the Community.

And Mrs Thatcher has very noticeably drawn back from the brink. Instead of insisting on a "broad balance" for us, she now speaks of "a fair deal" for everyone.

Such a series of moves, in combination, represent the classic formula for a Community compromise, as has been seen many times over the years. Indeed, camp followers in Brussels can already point to the kind of deal which will emerge, no doubt in the course of all-night session, in the weeks to come, i.e. British net payment of less than half what was originally demanded, plus a good deal of encouraging if

impenetrable provisions covering the budget's future operation.

But that in itself will not guarantee that the Community recovers its morale. The recent Königswinter conference, which brings together academics, diplomats and politicians from Britain and West Germany, demonstrated the deep unease and concern felt in both countries about the Community and its future.

On the British side, as Professor Ralf Dahrendorf pointed out, the danger is that even the pro-Europeans are now so despondent, or so on the defensive, that they find it difficult (before an equitable budget settlement) to stand up for British membership. Mrs Thatcher, in a brave declaration to the conference, told Herr Schmidt: "Britain needs the Community, and the Community needs Britain", adding: "We hope you like it. We do."

Actually, two time-scales are operating in the row over the Community budget. The first, relating to Britain's excessive payments, is likely to be resolved in, say, three months. The second, which is only just coming to be recognized as even more important, is the stage at which the "own resources" system runs up against the ceiling set for Community revenue of 1 per cent of VAT. At that point there will not be enough money in the kitty to meet existing needs in running the farm policy, so something will have to be done.

This stage will be reached around 1981 or 1982 at latest. From the point of view of timing, it broadly coincides with enlargement of the Community, as the Prime Minister and her colleagues are always saying, the new member states come in. In the balance of the Community, the policy of protesting about everything and doing nothing construct-

The silver lining in the current dispute is the opportunity all this affords for putting the Community on a better footing, for looking at its true purpose as a regional group, and trying to rationalize its operations to meet it. Cynics will reply that nothing will be done, and that the Community will simply stagger on. But Professor Dahrendorf warned that it is no use thinking that a policy of business as usual will serve; there might not be a European Community to speak of in a very short time, the way things are going.

Is this a chance for the British Government in particular to try to make a creative contribution to the Community, as the Prime Minister and her colleagues are always saying, the new member states come in. In the balance of the Community, the policy of protesting about everything and doing nothing construct-

tive to remedy it, which might be termed "negotiation à la Salkin", would be disastrous.

Fortunately Mr Peter Walker, as Minister of Agriculture, is aware of the need to reform the Common Agricultural Policy, as opposed to merely blocking it. Neither Britain nor Germany will be prepared to go above the 1 per cent VAT contribution, which imposes a need to find other ways (perhaps by national subsidies) of dealing with farm incomes. This might relieve the pressure on agricultural expenditure.

Mr David Howell, as Secretary of State for Energy, also has an opportunity to take a lead in working out a common energy policy, and is not short of ideas. More fundamentally, when the new member states come in, the balance of the Community will be changed in a basic way. The present over-cumbersome institutions need to be adapted or the

Community may simply disintegrate. Lord Carrington has had most of his time since he became Foreign Secretary on the eve of the conference was over, he became involved in the Afghan crisis. He now hopes to devote attention to our neighbours who after all represent nearest allies and most area for foreign policy. His influence has already been felt in the budget dispute, to keep the issue from getting out of hand, as it very nearly did.

But of the discussion Königswinter conference paradox, which was expressed in French, "Pas de quatre continuité pour cinq changements". The budget is only a start.

What man is doing to the climate

The wobbles in our weather from season to season and year to year may be the last resort of polite conversation. But few now believe that they could add up to a change in climate itself.

Recently an interdepartmental group of officials under Sir Kenneth Berill, head of the Central Policy Review Staff, has been looking into the prospects for climatic change. The short article on their report in The Times of February 12 was unkindly but aptly titled: "The climate will be as before—official". It is worth asking first whether the climate really will be as before, and secondly whether the study group's recommendations are nearly enough.

The conclusions are reassuring. If fuels were to continue at around 1 per cent per annum, the estimated doubling would average about 3°C with a median 1.5°C either way. Moderate increases could be imagined and, indeed, take under more drastic patterns of temperature and rain.

What these figures mean is a matter of speculation, but it is known that a rise of 1°C is likely in the next few decades. On the other hand, slow changes in climate from natural causes must be expected to occur as in the past. Secondly, changes in global climate from man-made causes, in particular emission of carbon dioxide into the atmosphere from burning of fossil fuels and destruction of forests, may become increasingly important in the future.

If, as studies suggest, the concentration of carbon dioxide were to double by the middle of the next century, there could be a rise in global temperature of 1.2°C on average, with substantially greater warming in high latitudes. The study group then describes the possible effects of such a rise on the world economy, and—in an annex on Britain as seen through the eyes of Whitehall. The group believes that changes in our climate would create no greater problems than those we already face in years of extreme weather.

Unfortunately the group makes no analysis of the scope and time scale of natural climatic change (from the all too recent end of the last ice age, the warming of the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the little ice age of the seventeenth century, and the trends so far this century), and gives no account of current international debate on the subject (as seen, for example, at the World Climate Conference at Geneva in February, 1979). The group may be right in thinking that no big natural changes are likely soon, but the history and arguments need to be stated and assessed.

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We need to climate dimension thinking. This could be done by the introduction of a higher proportion of generation which is on combustion (particularly fusion), solar, wind and wave power, to make further efforts towards the destruction of corresponding parts of the environment.

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Pala Paphos Opakina Pano Lefkara Akrotiri Limassol

Leikas Troodos Dhali

Troodos Dhali Louroujina Larnaca Chekellis

O. Troadia Palekhoris Larnaca Chekellis

NICOSIA

Erythrea Palekhoris Larnaca Chekellis

CYPRUS MEDITERRANEAN

GREECE

25 miles

Fine beaches, cool mountains, magnificent archaeological sites and unlimited wine tastings

More than just a summer love

lands are often small and take the sun from the beach to become boring after just to get a bit more of that sea view.

Unfortunately, in Cyprus one can never be said of the hotel developer nearly all who has a brother-in-law or the island is in someone in the planning whose hands and thus someone in the planning newish less grand than was before 1974.

Nevertheless, it offers one of the least spoils in the Mediterranean, cliffs, dy forests, and cool

mountains. There are magnificent archaeological sites, fine monasteries (with blindingly coloured murals) where it is possible to stay, variety of cultural fests, and many sporting activities including riding, water diving, skiing in winter, and sailing.

If that is not enough there is an unsteady round wine festivals with untried sampling of the local vintages (there is little to Cyprus than just the golden sherries) and tiles.

At perhaps the island's best attraction is its friendliness and the spontaneous hospitality of the people, whether from the black-swathed village maid, who will proffer tea, or the outdoor oven in the harassed, but ionic businessman who has time for a coffee chat about well,

is really only one the "Cyprus problem".

A friendliness of the lots is perhaps best missed by the mercurial officer, Mr Saasalides, who, with his hair bow-tie, has introduced the charms of his to hundreds and thousands of visitors. A passive would-be archaeologist and devotee of the Greeks and Cypriots, "Mr Cyprus" to so people.

More hotels have completed since the loss out a hundred which seized by the Turks they occupied Famagusta, the Benidorm of Limassol and Larnaca have succeeded Famagusta on a lesser scale but s in the far south-west reasonably underplayed though, regretfully changing.

I hope the island's authorities will not treat their past mistakes as shadow boxes" which



Reservoir in the Troodos mountains.

offer plenty of scope for skiing in the winter. There are a number of ski lifts and rest houses available.

The main centre of the Troodos mountains is at Platres on the southern slopes. Elegant summer villas of the well-to-do nestle among the trees. The owners of the villas and the holidaymakers who hire them drive up from the beaches on the coast to escape from the torrid heat of the midday sun in high summer. There are many hotels and the best known is the Forest Park, which clings to a pine-covered outcrop of rock jutting into the air. It is open all the year round and has been extended and updated. It is one of the oldest and more traditional flats have mushroomed along

hotels on the island; it is the shoreline—the magnifi-

cent Amathus Beach, like a

waterside football stadium

with an excellent kitchen,

is Paphos, the last tourist

outpost of the west with its

fine Roman mosaics in the

House of Dionysos which is

also the name of one of the

smaller newer hotels. It is

reasonably priced, comfort-

able and much influenced by

modern design.

The most attractive feature

of Paphos is its busy little

harbour and quayside with

its ubiquitous pelicans and

a gaggie of seafood restaur-

ants. A few miles to the

west are some of the finest

beaches, notably Lara, where

there is a scimitar of brilliant

sand and nothing else—

nothing at all, not even a

Coca-Cola sign.

Driving back through

Paphos, to the east is the

second largest town on the

island and its main port,

Limassol. Here hotels and

oldest and more traditional flats have mushroomed along

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Rural development to take five years

£10m plan to improve way of life

Since the Turkish occupation of the north and the loss to the Greek-Cypriot government and construction of 31 miles of inter-village roads and developments of the growing area of Morphou, which in 1973 yielded farm water distribution EC20m, agricultural development has shifted emphasis. The main project, begun in 1978, is centred on Pitsilia, the poorest area in the Paphos area drawn from surplus supplies.

This surplus in turn depends on an advanced irrigation project in the Paphos area. Its aim is to irrigate 5,000 hectares on both sides of the town of Paphos from supplies drawn from local aquifers and a dam at Asprokremmos. The five-year project will cost £5m which is hoped will be partly financed through the World Bank. It extends along a coastal strip 38km long and 10m wide. The feasibility study has been completed and an engineering study will take a further year. The whole scheme should be completed in 1988.

The poor resources of the area have induced many people to abandon the land and seek work in the factories of Nicosia, a 20-bed hospital converted from the existing Kyprouonda sanatorium, and improved health centre in five villages. Two new and a half miles of village streets in 15 villages will also be improved.

The social investments in elementary schools, constructed on the eastern side of the Troodos mountains, later roads will cut the travel time to Nicosia to an hour, encouraging Pitsilia social services such as residents employed in their health and education. The capital to keep up their standard of living has been raised to £10m, of which £10m has been raised from the World Bank.

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This is the island's first integrated rural development, and work, spread over five years, will be carried out by seven ministries coordinated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Investments fall into three categories—productive, social and institutional.

Developing irrigation is a fundamental requirement, which is estimated to increase productivity twelve-fold. Construction of a dam at Agros, which has been begun, because of the rugged nature of the terrain, will double the incomes of the 21,000 inhabitants. In the long term it is more important, however, in providing employment and as a pole of attraction for other economic development, such as tourism and industry, which may be the subject of a further plan. By 1983 Pitsilia should compare favourably with any other rural area in the island. No dam will be completed at Paphos next year. Further dams are to be constructed at Vasilikos and Pentadaktylos for irrigation and for domestic supplies for the towns of Nicosia, Larnaca and even Famagusta, regarding loss of prospects for a settlement with the Turkish Cypriots.

The climate of the Paphos area is especially conducive to very early fruit and vegetables. Agricultural methods there are already intensive and almost 70 per cent of the fertile land is under cultivation. Many vegetables are grown in greenhouses or in plastic tunnels, but efficiency is already as high as it can be with the present scanty and seasonal rainfall and inadequate irrigation.

The new project means a shift from low-value fruit crops and vegetables. In the long term it is more important, however, in providing employment and as a pole of attraction for other economic development, such as tourism and industry, which may be the subject of a further plan. By 1983 Pitsilia should compare favourably with any other rural area in the island. No dam will be completed at the remainder.

The beneficiaries would be 3,500 families, mostly owning small plots, 1,500 landless families and about 350 refugee families who will receive economic units in the project area.

Cyprus has no permanent rivers. A few streams discharge into the sea. As in any island community, economic development is governed by the availability of

G.W.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE CYPRUS PROBLEM: PROSPECTS AND DEVELOPMENTS

The question of Cyprus is well known to the British public. There is no point in making a historical analysis of the problem, since it has made headlines in the British press for the past three decades.

Cyprus, an independent and sovereign State, member of the UN and the Commonwealth, continues to be a victim of an inexcusable and unwarmed act of aggression by Turkey, a country nine times its size and population: an act of aggression which falls into the wider expansionist designs and policies of Turkey.

In July-August 1974 Turkey invaded Cyprus using as pretext the restoration of the constitutional order and the protection of the Turkish Cypriot community, allegedly threatened by the abortive coup d'etat staged against the late President Archbishop Makarios. It is, however, an established fact that not a single Turkish Cypriot was hurt during the coup.

Although the constitutional order of the Republic was restored eight days after the coup, the aggression still continues, for over five years now, with the occupation of 40% of Cyprus territory and the massive presence of military personnel (an estimated number of 30,000 troops) and equipment on the island.

The expansionist designs of Turkey against Cyprus date back to the early fifties when Cyprus was still a British colony. In 1954 the then Minister of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, Mr Kiprouli declared that Cyprus "is an extension of the Turkish mainland and that it should be returned to Turkey on the basis of geographical vicinity".

Since then many similar voices have been heard advocating those designs under various guises and bearing various names.

But recently the tempo has increased and multiplied in intensity. For the past few months there has been a barrage of statements and accusations relating to the above. It would be worth while to quote only one from so many: "We regard Cyprus as a threat to our security to the extent that we must be prepared to defend ourselves against it".

The expansionist designs of Turkey against Cyprus, which began early in 1974, were fully implemented by the Turkish Cypriot side, which, in accordance with its original plan, had broken down for two years.

These facts, which had been shattered by statements from the Turkish Cypriot side, which in accordance with its original plan, had broken down for two years.

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These facts, which had been shattered by statements from the Turkish Cypriot side



New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SADAT IN WASHINGTON

Sadat is in Washington at a number of things leased about. He knows the sympathies of the nation are more with Mr Begin, who is April 15. He knows that

Carter cannot afford Camp David agreement after 1978 run into the knows that the United cannot let him down risking the collapse of fragile structure of its last policy, for only if it is as the architect; peace and the true of the interests of the ns is there any chance other Arab countries up their opposition to David agreement. And it happens relations the United States and world will remain insecure.

With all this in his e cannot be wholly about the outcome of separate visits which he begin are undertaking. Carter is limited in the pressure he can bring on Israel. This is not use of the election when he needs the financial contributions of American Jews, but also even if it were possible a settlement on Israel to be a secure or lasting if it lacked support within Israel deal with the realities politics.

ES FOR THE DALAI LAMA'S

may the Dalai Lama leave to Tibet from his exile in India? The reaches, it seems, with intent that is made from the side and from the own entourage. The at the end of last the decision by a to send a second from among his followers to inquire into in Tibet for his turn there. In Pekingian of the foreign is welcomed this pro- a delegation led by Lama's elder brother months in Tibet. Some from the Chinese a mark of the cur- in Peking to right during the cultural-Tibet did not escape and may still same divisions as Chinese. But over and rude political warfare then a decided swing Jidu away from the of China's minority a more chauvinist the cultural revolution followed on Tibet's d status as an autonomous in 1965 that Tibet's could in other ways be considered. From the that is to say in 1951, was brought to accept to China on terms Tibetan delegation in ere has always been standable ambivalence ese policy towards of a territory that simply be classed as a sople.

Since then the exchanges have shown a degree of hope on both sides. The Dalai Lama has acknowledged the change of Chinese policy but wants to reassure himself that the Tibetan population in content. The fact that the Chinese authorities allowed foreign correspondents to visit Lhasa last year indicates their own belief that circumstances are happier. Tibetan visitors' reports are less confident. The truth may be that the degree of autonomy allowed to the Tibetans in 1951 still falls far short of their wishes.

This could and should be changed as long as Tibet's case is acknowledged in Peking to be in a different class from the Inner Mongolian or Sinkiang

bear on Israel. They want to move fast in order to stop Mr Begin's settlement policy. This approach is not necessarily incompatible with support for Camp David and President Carter but it could make the negotiations even more difficult to manage than they are at present. The better advice to the Arab states probably comes from those who argue that if President Carter is reelected he will be in a much stronger position than he is now to press for a settlement favourable to the Palestinians.

Meanwhile the best hope for the Washington talks cannot be much more than that they will provide signs of movement sufficient to keep the Camp David agreement in being. None of the parties to the agreement, including the President of the United States, is at the moment strong enough to break through the deadlock, for it is only now that the agreement is coming up against its own unresolved ambiguities. The first stages were relatively easy in comparison because they involved problems such as the Sinai peninsula and the modalities of diplomatic relations which did not touch issues regarded as vital by either side, and which were under the control of them both. Over the Palestinian question they are negotiating without a direct mandate from those directly affected, and without full power on their own to enforce an agreement. It is their weakness as much as anything else that makes agreement so difficult.

In the long term, time is against Israel if only because of the western world's dependence on Arab oil but in the short term there is no guarantee that delays will necessarily favour President Sadat. Arab countries which rejected the Camp David agreement are not eager to rescue it, and some now pin their hopes on the United Nations as a better instrument for bringing pressure

RETURN

autonomous regions. Both of these are areas of economic growth and consequent settlement by Chinese. In Sinkiang the (Han) Chinese population will probably pass the Muslim Uighurs before this decade ends. In Inner Mongolia Chinese settlement exceeded the Mongol population even before 1949. It would seem that no such settlement has been pursued in Tibet except in small numbers over a short period. Neither economic growth nor climatic conditions—quite apart from Chinese feelings about Tibet's historical identity—is ever likely to encourage it.

Mr Deng's probable flexibility in the matter is certainly matched by the Dalai Lama's. Exile has made him a willing modernizer. He has talked of marrying some elements of Marxism to his Mahayana Buddhist beliefs. Among younger members of his following in India there are some who have formed a communist party as a way of asserting Tibetan rights in Peking at the end of 1978.

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OF-WAR OVER TOBACCO

an attractive and harmless pastime.

While the death rate from diseases related to smoking remains higher in Britain than in most other countries, at high cost in public expenditure on health services, as well as in human suffering, further restrictions on advertising, statutory if necessary, deserve serious consideration. At the very least, cigarette advertising in cinemas, which reaches a relatively young audience, and which has increased greatly since it was banned on television, should be forbidden. It is claimed that a much wider ban on advertising in Norway, imposed in 1975, has already had perceptible effects especially among the young, and that example deserves close attention.

But the Government's talks with the industry have less practical importance than its actions in an area where it has

a direct and probably greater influence on smoking. Whether or not advertising affects the volume of consumption, price certainly does, and a large increase in excise duty is the surest way of discouraging the practice. But the increase in duty in last month's budget—the first for three years—only made up for the effects of inflation over a single year. The reason for this timidity is plain: cigarette prices are reflected in the Retail Price Index, and the Government was anxious to avoid last year's mistake, when it artificially hurried the official rate of inflation along by putting up VAT. The fear of inflation will provide an excuse every year for allowing the real cost of cigarettes to fall. But no government can claim to be serious in its attack on smoking if it does not ensure that the real cost is not only maintained, but progressively increased.

qualification that either the union or the employer have the right to appeal to the Employment Appeal Tribunal within a certain period of the decision of the Central Arbitration Committee.

This would mean an important role for the ACAS staff and Executives, and consider that the Secretary of State should appoint a full-time Executive Officer to control this activity, as is the case in the Health and Safety at Work and Manpower Services Commission.

The function of the Chairman and the Council of ACAS would be less onerous, and therefore a part-time Chairman could fulfil this work quite adequately. In addition, numbers on the ACAS Council could be reduced which would create some saving in public expenditure.

Yours faithfully,
WILFRED ASPINALL,
Association House,
17 John's Mews,
London WC1.
March 31.

of ACAS

Aspinall
to the article written Felton on March 31 on of the role of ACAS. I y independent unions half million managing professional employees strong arguments to the for the retention and engineering of the recognition contained in the Protection Act 1975. After the repeal contained payment Bill at present at the House of Commons would harm an industry.

has also taken a similar perhaps for different machinery is established unions to use; an where an employer receives recognition to a union the confidence of a the work force or com-

mon interest group in a company, those employees will be given only one recourse, to take industrial action.

The Employment Bill is to encourage more employees to take industrial action, and managers and professional employees fully support those clauses. However, the Government does not seem to understand that good industrial relations are brought about by the establishment of effective and responsible procedures enabling, in the case of our members, managers and professional employees to enter into negotiating arrangements with the employer.

The Managerial Professional and Staff Liaison Group have suggested constructive procedures for amending Sections 11–16 of the Employment Protection Act (the those clauses dealing with recognition).

We support the fact-finding work of ACAS and feel that the final decision should be made by the Central Arbitration Committee, with a

qualification that either the union or the employer have the right to appeal to the Employment Appeal Tribunal within a certain period of the decision of the Central Arbitration Committee.

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Yours faithfully,
WILFRED ASPINALL,
Association House,
17 John's Mews,
London WC1.
March 31.

It is not only the loss of valuable resources such as St Mungo's at Charing Cross, and the massive cuts in the housing programme that exacerbate the situation; inflation also takes its toll. We often use the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Role of race relations commission

From the Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality
Sir, May I comment on your story (April 5) about the membership of the Commission for Racial Equality and its relationship with the Government?

The Home Secretary, I understand, will shortly announce the appointment of new Commissioners in place of those not being re-appointed. I hope and expect that the newcomers will include an equivalent number of blacks and Asians and will be no less committed to racial justice than my five retiring colleagues, to whose work I pay a warm tribute. I also hope that any newcomers invited will not hesitate to accept appointment. Meanwhile much of the reaction to the impending changes seems premature.

There is not a "power struggle" between the Commission and the Home Office. There is an important legal disagreement whether the Commission's power of formal investigation is wide enough to cover an investigation of immigration control procedures; this should soon be resolved through an interpretation of the law in High Court proceedings. When we have been critical of the Government (Conservative or Labour), this has been the view of all Commissioners, not just the retiring five.

The Commission, being an independent statutory body, will continue to say to the Government, as we said to the previous government, that more positive action must be taken to deal with the most pressing problems in race relations, such as eliminating discrimination and disadvantage, tackling urban deprivation and improving relations between the police and the black communities.

Most alarming, however, is the idea that the Prime Minister "however obstinate and bawdy up with determination she might now seem" will change her economic policies. As it is to be supposed that were an easier course open, a successful and strong-minded Prime Minister would not have chosen it?

If full employment, stable prices,

fast growth and rising public expenditure could be got by wishing, we should now be in bliss.

What rational alternative is there? An incomes policy, but how enforce, and at what cost?

A end to a strike?

Mrs Thatcher's colleagues really believe that there is a serious alternative economic strategy they really ought to let her and us know quickly. It is hardly a time to hide their lights under bushes.

Yours sincerely,
JOHN VAZEY,
House of Lords.

nor his "planned balance between private and public transport". Neither will he succeed in keeping subsidies within reasonable bounds, unless he is prepared to allow the bus service to collapse completely.

Finally, however, we must sympathize with your correspondents who point to London Transport's own failings. Many of these concern matters which are well within its powers to put right: its performance lags behind not only that of the RATP in Paris, but as Mr Blackburn points out (February 26), that of the better provincial operators in this country. Mr Bennett has a long way to go to convince Londoners that he could deliver the goods, even with the increased resources and improved operating conditions that London Transport should be given.

Yours faithfully,
STEPHEN PLOWDEN,
HARLEY SHERLOCK,
London Amenity and Transport
Association,
13 Alwyne Place, N1.

and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights made in 1948. The basic principle of the Declaration is that "everyone has a right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law".

This Declaration gave formal expression to the horrified reaction of the civilized world, not excluding our own Parliament, to the lawless enormities of totalitarian regimes displayed during the decades preceding and covering World War II.

Since then the apparatus of

tyranny has grown out of all measure and been perfected to the highest degree. Its practitioners now control vast areas of the world and millions of subject people.

In stating that "the rights

funder the Convention are not

eternal and absolute truths", Mr Silvester lends himself to the modernist doctrine of situation ethics and its derivative situation principles of law.

But this is not the philosophy

upon which the Council of Europe

(to which we are bound by Treaty)

through its Convention challenges

lawlessness and tyranny. So it must appear that "Human Rights: a question of balance" reflects both Mr Prior's apprehension and his hope. His apprehension may be that he will be caught *flagrante delicto* before either the Committee of Ministers or the Court at Strasbourg, and his hope is that he may be able to make a modest and discreet exit from his embarrassment through the back door, by persuading his colleague henceforth, Mr Wilson, that the eight months hence, the right of individual petition is not thoughtfully proposed by his PPS.

The time is ripe for the expression

of an authoritative opinion by

the Government on this matter of

great international importance.

Who better qualified to do so than

the Lord Chancellor who has

in opposition and in office, in speech

and in writing, in Parliament and

outside it, so vigorously declared

his support for the principles of

the European Convention?

Yours faithfully,

DE LISLE,

The Freedom Association,

11 Grace Street, WC2.

April 4.

Divorce legislation

From Mr W. M. Harper

Sir, Mr Wilson is quite right in his letter of today when he says that no-fault divorce has far-reaching consequences. But does it then follow that we should return to a fault divorce law?

In those days when fault was the issue many came to realize that victory went to the main simply to the party who kept the best diary. And it is significant that Mr Wilson himself twice uses the term "accountability".

Yet should marriage really involve

the keeping of a diary book

and entries in a ledger of moral debits and credits? As Lord Denning said in *Wachtel v Wachtel* in 1973, "Does this (statutory reference to conduct) mean that the judge is to bear their mutual recriminations and to go into their petty squabbles for days on end, as he used to do in the old days? Does it mean that, after a marriage has been dissolved, there is to be a post mortem to find out what killed it? We do not think so." And as Lord Ormrod said only too truly in that same case, "... the causes of breakdown are complex and rarely to be found wholly or mainly on one side, and ... the forensic process is not well-adapted to fine assessments or evaluations of behaviour...". In my experience ... conduct in these cases usually proves to be a marginal issue...

So let us abandon this nostalgic desire for a return to the old bad days and accept that, again in Lord Denning's words, divorce "... is a misfortune that befalls both".

Accepting this, let us move forward

and face up to those far-reaching consequences that Mr Wilson recognises—among which, as Mr Horne in his adjoining letter points out, is

the illogicality of coupling no-fault

divorce with post divorce maintenance.

Yours faithfully,

W. M. HARPER,

Whitnage Cottage,

Tiverton, Devon.

the name of the wretched bronze medallist had been given as "D. Muranga"; and I speculated that he might have decided already "to go it alone as an independent sovereign state". Not all of your readers were entirely satisfied by your assertion that the boxer whose name had been misspelt was Kenyan. So it is heartening to read, Sir, your current report about the snarling-drinking Muangano Minister of Sport, Dick Muangano. Still pursuing, on account of his name, his *folie à grandeur*, I believe he may be plotting a suitable fate for the Old Parravian Prime Minister.

Yours faithfully,

ANDREW LEGGATT,

The Old Vicarage,

Cld Woking, Surrey.

Original purpose of Employment Bill

From Sir Paul Bryn, MP for Howden (Conservative)

Sir, The longer discussion of the subject continues the more the original purpose of the Employment Bill seems to be forgotten. The Bill was designed to deal with severe abuse of union members of their members of their extraordinary legal privileges. It was intended to make the law more equitable than recent legislation, and House of Lords' judgments had left it.

Strong arguments can, further, be developed for making further inroads in the legal immunities of those taking on organizing industrial action. Sir Leonard Neal (March 31) puts forward three of the most frequently mentioned.

First, he suggests that the proposed limitation of immunities for secondary action to "first customer or first supplier" will be unclear and will allow some employers to be hit in a way which will be widely regarded as unjust.

It must be recognized that the current proposals are by no means lenient on secondary action. Far and away the greatest public concern is expressed about secondary picketing because employers have so little control over strategic rail heads and their rates and carrying division. Here immunity is being cut right back to the place of work of the disputants. Nothing short of outlawing the practice completely could be much tighter. As the Government has made clear, other forms of action, such as blacking, will have to fulfil new restrictive tests to retain immunity. Taken together these provisions will discourage much of the most out-and-irresponsible behaviour.

Deeper problems also lie behind the second proposal concerning the superficially attractive suggestion to give union members a right to demand ballots. In the first place it is widely agreed that decision-making by referenda is not the way to run a country. The same may yet prove true in industry. After all, predictions can become the tool

hat impact will
ain, Portugal
d Greece have
the EEC? P16

Stock markets

FT Ind 432.6

FT Gilts 64.74

Sterling

\$ 213.90

Index 72.3

Dollar

Index 91.8

Gold

\$477.5

Money

3 mth sterling 18%

3 mth Euro \$ 1.95-1.91

3 mth S £ 1.95-1.91

Thursday's close

IN BRIEF

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A strong labour force of
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closed 15.79 points
68.34 on trading in 23
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THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
2.05	1.98	2.05
31.10	29.60	30.00
72.25	68.75	73.50
1.50	1.43	1.50
13.49	12.94	13.50
8.75	8.35	9.00
19.96	9.56	21.25
14.38	4.16	14.50
98.00	88.00	108.00
1.15	1.15	1.15
2810.00	1310.00	3220.00
577.00	522.00	647.00
5 Gld	4.75	4.54

Rates for small denominations bank notes only as supplied by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency businesses.

Rolls-Royce set to announce £50m aero loss for last year

By Peter Hill
Industrial Editor

New financial targets are to be established for Rolls-Royce, the state-controlled aero-engine company, which is expected to announce next month losses of more than £50m for last year.

The company lost £6.3m in the first six months of last year; the huge losses reflecting the disadvantages of unfavorable exchange rates in contracts with United States companies.

Announcement of the losses for last year are bound to open the controversy over the company's relationship with the National Enterprise Board. Rolls-Royce was severed from the NEB last autumn by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry.

The R.R. board, under the chairmanship of Sir Frank McFadzean, met last week to discuss last year's accounts. Since the severing of links with the NEB, Sir Frank and his colleagues have been spending a lot of time reviewing the company's cover of foreign exchange contracts. A revision is expected after the review, which will be included in R.R.'s 10-year corporate plan.

The company is at present required to work towards achieving a 10 per cent rate of return on capital employed by next year with a progressive increase thereafter. This return, which the company will fall well short of, formed the basis of the relationship with the NEB.

Disagreement over the exchange rate losses and the lack of financial control led the NEB last year to submit a detailed report on the company's finances to Sir Keith Joseph.

Sir Leslie Murphy, the former NEB chairman, pressed

unsuccessfully for the contract to be renegotiated. The well publicized disagreement between the NEB board and Sir Kenneth Keith (now Lord Keith), the former R.R. chairman, culminated in responsibility for the monitoring of R.R. being given to the Department of Industry.

But the NEB still has technical responsibility for the company until the Industry Bill, now before Parliament, is enacted. Royal assent is expected in late May or early June.

Once the Bill is enacted and the R.R. shares presently held by the NEB change hands, Sir Keith will have detailed talks with Sir Frank on his plans for improving the financial prospects of the company. In the light of the company's results and those discussions the Government will announce a new financial target for the company.

The Government's supply estimates for the new financial year show that the rate will be providing £64m for the support of the company's RB211 engine project and a further £28m for the aero-engine company. Some £23m is allocated for the acquisition of R.R. shares from the NEB.

That transaction is essentially a technical one and will lead to a reduction of the NEB's public dividend capital by an equivalent amount and will leave the NEB with a total public dividend capital of £1.034m. But the writing down of this dividend capital has to await enactment of the Industry Bill.

In the new financial year R.R. is expected to make repayments to the Government totalling £7.4m compared with nearly £10.3m last year. Then total net state assistance to the company amounted to £68.5m.

Bonn warning on need to raise taxation

From Paul Norman
Brussels, April 7

Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German Finance Minister, has given a warning that the Federal government in Bonn will have to take a greater share of the nation's taxes if Germany is to meet its fast growing international obligations in the wake of the Afghanistan crisis.

In a recent letter to the finance ministers of the German federal states that came to light over the Easter holiday, Herr Matthöfer threatened that Bonn would introduce legislation to increase its share of VAT unless an agreed settlement can be reached with the states before drawing up the Federal budget for 1981.

As the majority of the German states are under the control of the Opposition parties, Herr Matthöfer is initiating what is bound to be an acrimonious political dispute in an election year. The Bonn finance ministry has now been covered.

has been fighting a two-prong battle in connexion with the Federal government's net 1980 borrowing requirement of DM 24,000m (£25.53bn).

On the one hand, its efforts to finance it—aided by borrowing abroad—appear to be meeting success as latest government statements suggest.

But Herr Matthöfer has been having problems in preventing the planned deficit growing beyond the DM24,000m (£15.58bn) limit as witnessed by his unpopular decision a few weeks ago to clip DM2,000m (£465m) from the spending plans of his Cabinet colleagues.

Although at present Boni

gets 67.5 pfennigs from every Deutsche Mark raised from VAT (the states get the rest), the Federal government would like a bigger share of what has become one of the faster growing sources of tax revenue in Germany.

But nearly half of this year's borrowing requirement has now been covered.

Doubts over promised 1983 tax cuts

By Our Economics Staff

Doubts about the Government's medium term financial plan and the implied scope for substantial tax cuts by 1983/84 are expressed by stockbrokers Phillips & Drew in their monthly Economic Forecasts. The brokers suggest the £3.500m that the Government plans to allow for reflation may work out to be no more than £750m.

The brokers question three main areas of the plan. In particular they are sceptical about the savings to be achieved in certain areas of public expenditure, notably the proposed transformation of the financial position of nationalised industries.

They suggest that the implications of the transformation for the level of retail prices and unemployment may mean that the Government will have to scale down its ambitions in this field. If it only had the proposed cuts for nationalised corporations, they are actually achieved, this would reduce the scope for tax cuts by around £1.25bn.

The brokers suggest that the 1 per cent per annum target for overall economic growth is too high.

Industrialists who foresee a resurge after last year's unexpectedly high rise of 6.5 per cent in output, may be helped by plans for the Government to pay more of social insurance charges. But details have to be worked out and it is not clear how this will be reconciled with restraining the public deficit.

Signor Cossiga's Cabinet is strengthened by retaining Signor Filippo Maria Pandolfi at the treasury and Signor Franco Reviglio at the finance ministry.

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BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

A new climate for investment trusts

For investment trusts this has to be the point at which reality breaks in. Following the Chancellor's announcement that capital gains tax will no longer be levied on gains arising within the trusts, there are only two reasons why investors would not invest: the fact that the movement has outlived its opportunities—or the fact that individual managers have nothing more to offer than individual investors could accomplish for themselves.

Now, to go by the performance of investment trust shares since the Budget—they have risen appreciably, in contrast to the market as a whole—capital gains tax liabilities within the funds were something more than a mere excuse on the part of fund managers reluctant to face the fact they were redundant. But the rise so far has been more a reflection of hope than fact: there has not yet been much in the way of buying.

If it comes, it will come in the shape of share purchases by institutions previously put off by the cost liability they were likely to incur through the fund, who appreciate and cannot emulate the manager's expertise. Obviously it is the better performers, and the specialist trusts, which are likely to attract such buying. Managers of the widely spread portfolio may find, in contrast, that demand for their shares diminishes: for in future anyone making a bid with a view to acquiring a marketable portfolio will have no room for argument about the potential liability to cap. Such bids are, in any case, a lot more likely when the market is on the way up, than at a point when it looks as though time may favour a buyer who is prepared to wait. In all probability, then, the Budget will result in greater differentiation of ratings in the sector. For investors, that is all to the good. For fund managers, accustomed to blaming lack of demand on handicaps beyond their own control, it may prove a very unnerving experience. Almost certainly, the result will be a great increase in demands for unitization.

Much to their credit the authorities came through their first post-Budget test of nerves in the gilt market with flying colours when they managed to stave off the bears early last week, and run out the remains of the long tap stock. No new stock was forthcoming ahead of the Easter holiday, so one can probably assume that banking April is shaping up reasonably well in money supply terms. Certainly, there seems to be a strong feeling that the bulk of the recent forward oil purchases were paid for out of bank deposits rather than from other sources.

On the other hand, the situation in the money markets remains extremely delicate, with most rates tending to edge back to uncomfortable levels again last week. The tightness here should, of course, start to unwind over the coming weeks with the reversal of flows between the markets and the Exchequer. But the authorities will be keeping an eagle eye on flows across the exchanges and the behaviour of sterling—just as the markets will be watching equally intently the way the authorities choose to respond if sterling's recent relative strength shows any marked signs of evaporating.

The Bowring bid

Time changes the arguments

It is almost four months since Marsh & McLennan revealed its bid intentions towards C. T. Bowring. But the Marsh camp is still waiting for SEC clearance in the United States, in order to make a formal offer to Bowring's shareholders. And time has been very much on the side of Bowring in this battle.

In December, the Marsh cash and share offer would have been worth around 170p per Bowring share against a market price of 109p. If the bid had been allowed to proceed immediately, that would almost certainly have been decisive.

Now, despite some weakness in sterling, the value of the bid has slipped to just under 158p or only 11 times last year's earnings, against a sector average of 84. Behind this slide lies a collapse in the Marsh share price from over 70p, when the bid was announced, to around 55p now.

This says a little about current conditions on Wall Street and a great deal about the American scepticism towards disputed takeovers in the insurance broking field.

So the outlook for Bowring's defence seems to be improving by the day. Having presumably scraped the barrel to push profits marginally ahead to £38.5m after a tough year for insurance brokers, Bowring could now be seeing sound defensive arguments forming as the weeks wear on, in the prospects for increasing profits.

Aviation and marine insurance rates, for example, are already showing faint signs of turning up. And the pound's weakness, although increasing the value of the Marsh bid, will also increase sterling denominated profits on overseas business. Moreover, Bowring's hard-pressed credit subsidiary, Bowmaker, would begin to look a good deal healthier at the first sign of a break in the upward interest rates spiral.

All of this makes the shares interesting, if not exciting, at 137p, standing at 9.6 times last year's earnings and 8.8 times prospective earnings given a profit rise to £42m.

Assuming clearance, Marsh may be hard pushed (given current United States borrowing costs—around 23 per cent in reality) to go much higher than its current offer. Meanwhile, the downside risk if the bid fails gets less and less as time goes by.

Contested bids

Who pays, and how much?

How should merchant banks be paid for services to corporate clients? This is at the heart of the issue over fees claimed by Schroder Wagstaffe for their defence of Avery's now taken over by GEC. The battle lasted a year, went to the Monopolies Commission and in the end, to gain control, GEC was forced to pay above what it had planned.

Now it effectively has to pay the bank that forced it to do this. In a not unusual procedure it is querying the bill. The likely outcome is still an amiable settlement but this by no means disposes of the matter.

Corporate advice is a suitably vague and loaded word. It ranges from advising clients on how to present their accounts, whether to raise dividends to ideas on how to expand, borrow money, be a predator or avoid an unwelcome bid. Banks vary in their charges and there is no agreed procedure. Partly this is because it is impossible to put a price on expert knowledge, or the reputation of a bank, both essential ingredients in takeover situations.

The practice of many banks is to charge for services once a year for routine advice. Others charge on a scale of fees according to time spent. But all have special fees for the most expensive business of all: takeover bids. It is in these situations that know-how, public image, original ideas all merge in a successful takeover or defence.

Not unnaturally banks feel that in such cases it is impossible to charge just for time spent. Too many hours are taken up by internal discussions, public relations, consultancy at all times of day or night. The real time spent on a bid is only the tip of an iceberg. And in each case a bank stakes its public reputation and future potential for new clients.

Not surprisingly fees vary. The smaller the bid the higher the proportional input of effort and consequently the higher the scale of fees charged in relation to the amounts involved. On average a rule of thumb is 1 per cent of the value of a bid but in some cases as much as 1 per cent can be charged if the work involved is particularly complex and prolonged.

The scene is confused and each bank applies its own rules. GEC feels that as a matter of principle fees in a bid defence should be taken off the amount paid by the bidder to shareholders of the company taken over. But this begs the question of why should a bidder not be responsible for all debts undertaken by its prey.

Behind all is the feeling among many people in industry that the City scale of value is different from what a norm should be. "They juggle with so many millions all the time that they have lost all sense of reality", says a top industrialist.

One way out of the present unsatisfactory state is for the Takeover Panel to publish some ground rules, perhaps a scale of fees and possibly a demand for publication of fees in takeover matters. This would at least offer some guidelines to a client of the value for money they get from bids.

Business Diary profile: Ralph Bennett's bus ticket

How will Ralph Bennett, the chairman of London Transport, come out of his clash with Sir Horace Cutler, the leader of the Greater London Council? We should soon know.

Bennett was asked by Sir Horace to reply to allegations of waste and inefficiency at London Transport and in particular in London's ghastly bus service, by last weekend. It would be interesting to be a fly on the wall at the meeting that is to follow in the next few days.

How will Bennett handle his meeting with the peppery Sir Horace? It is to be hoped that both men have learnt from a celebrated incident last year which shed some light on their characters.

Sir Horace, arriving without his pass at London Transport's Broadway headquarters for a conciliatory lunch, was refused entry by a doorman, flounced out and returned to eat alone at County Hall.

An agitated Bennett pursued him, demanded entry and sat with Sir Horace who ate his lunch without offering any to Bennett, who then returned to Broadway, also to eat alone.

The key point is that what Bennett wanted to say to Sir Horace was that the doorman had only been doing his duty. That may have been true. But what Sir Horace thought he heard, as anyone in his shoes and mood might have done, was probably: "We are in the right and you are in the wrong", which would only exacerbate his resentment towards London Transport.



Bennett (left) and Sir Horace in a scene from London commuting life.

What Bennett had to say was true; but it was the wrong thing to say in the circumstances. Yet in saying it he was truly representative of the organization he chairs. This tends, when furious passengers wait to know why they waited an hour for their bus, to a convoy to choose from, to reply that Paris gives its public transport three times the support that London does.

True, but inappropriate; and calculated only to reinforce the

impression people have of London Transport as a once-great organization that has become hidebound, self-righteous, and defensive.

That is why Sir Horace goes on firing armour-piercing missiles, from Leslie Chapman down. And it will not do for Bennett to respond by saying next week: "We're doing all we can; it's up to you to support us more."

What then should he say? That is a difficult one. Perhaps Smaller within must be matched, though, by bigger

Industry in the regions

Gauging the impact of the EEC's new entrants

STRUCTURE OF EUROPEAN AGRICULTURE

	Nine	Greece, Spain and Portugal	UK
Farmland area (hectares)	93m	19m	45m
Forest area (hectares)	32m	2m	32m
% of total workforce in farming	9	3	19
Number of fishermen	1.1m	0.2m	0.7m
Annual fish catch (tonnes)	4.8m	1.0m	2.0m
Annual output of logs (cum.)	78m	3m	24m
Annual output, meat of sheep and goats (tonnes)	515,000	263,000	288,000
Annual output of wine (tonnes)	15m	barely any	5m
Annual output of grain	106m	16m	16m

Sources: Eurostat; White Fish Authority.

the foods for which it is either self-sufficient or surplus.

On the other hand produces almost twice a peaches, lemons and apricots it can market. Portugal also brings only small, if exportable fruit output Community.

Spain will be much integrated, however, it have a greater impact other two applicants as well as in fisheries, more than two million and commercial small. The country has made strides in recent years during its dependence businesses for employment exports, but its economy still more rural-based most in Europe.

The gradual dropping barriers against Spain's transitional period which began in 1983 will competition against France and Italy while closing outlets to like Israel and Morocco begins already starting in trade circles of a suggestion from the European Commission that vegetable oil from the Community might be taxed.

That was a signal to buyers of soy, soya oil that the Community was going to protect the fragmented olive industry Greece, and especially The barriers to be found the Twelve could no present ones of the quite uncomplicated affairs.

Hugh C

Spanish fleet on EEC waters in tightly controlled areas like the North Sea and the North-East Atlantic.

Greece will join the Community in less than nine months and its farmers are already increasing their share of Community markets. In the past three years Greek sales increased tenfold by weight, while sales from traditional suppliers like South Africa and Australia have declined.

Greek farming offers some hope of painless integration with the Nine because its main commodities like cotton, raisins, citrus fruits and vegetables are not widely produced in the Nine. Greece is not a large producer of livestock and will add only slightly to output of products like meat, poultry, game, butter and cheese. Those are

one which the new set is more realistic.

Body panels are cost savers at Swindon creating volume and agreement claims to be in with their accuracy requirement for relies on highly machinery.

The impressive line-rate robots, Kuka and multi-weld machines biggest maintenance BL has ever faced. BL robots are employed other robots for metal but the old system of for breakdowns rectifying it will be supplemented by pre-maintenance to a degree before attempted.

This type of maintainer only be effectively if workers accept compensation to remove boundaries between skills.

After painting, the move into CAB1, the final assembly plant houses three tracks. About 2,500 old type produced at this plant half the installed car Metro will be assembled in the first place demand increases will the old Mini from line.

The car which set for a whole new generation of producers will be 21 years August, but it is still company's best seller and no plans to scrap it. However, if the Met to be a real winner displace the Mini altogether. The old would then be assembled CAB2 which is at producing up to 1,000 weekly.

BL has still more to play with. It could the plan to switch of the Alfa Romeo from its Sevel plant in Belgium. But before any of these things obtain workers' proposed changes this is the case.

The most modern body shop in Europe is due to start volume production of the Metro in about seven weeks. That leaves BL very little time in which to obtain employees' acceptance of the new working practices. Pre-production, with temporary staffing, has been in progress on one of the two body lines for several weeks. The second line is nearing completion but Mr Harold Mugrove, managing director of Austin Morris, has said that he will not attempt to bring it on-stream until the first line is meeting output and quality targets.

When fully operational the two lines will have a weekly capacity of about 3,500 Metro bodies—nearly half the previous management's target but this is the case.

Balancing act in Scarborough

Industry in the regions

Industry is usually the last thing on the mind of a visitor to Scarborough, the attractive seaside holiday town in North Yorkshire, which is also familiar to many conference delegates. But behind the scenes there is another town, dependent upon industries outside tourism and tourism between a programme of industrial development and a policy of keeping the town as it is.

Industry will always encounter problems when it encroaches upon an environment like that which surrounds Scarborough, rolling away to the North Yorkshire moors on one side and on the other to the world of what used to be known as East Yorkshire, but now goes under the more unlikely title of North Humberside.

But if he finds GLC policies distasteful, he has no intention of heading for premature retirement at his weekend home on Dartmoor (he lives in a London Transport flat during the week). "You don't quit just because of it," says Bennett. "I have three years to go and don't see why I shouldn't see it out" (at £28,000 a year it would cost the GLC up to £100,000 to buy him out).

Probably the most important thing Bennett has done is to start to break up the monolith, first by separating the bus and underground businesses under a managing director for each: then the bus business into eight semi-autonomous districts, each under a local manager. The trains will follow suit, with four management units, each comprising a pair of lines.

"I was brought up in smaller undertakings where everyone knew everyone. That is the way to get community spirit and a team commitment. With the new district people will put their backs into it and feel a loyalty to their local garage, not to some ivory tower at Broadway."

And perhaps, as he reels off, the professional will learn the art of political leadership. Next time, it should be part of the job specification.

Ross Davies

stance, would have to find one of the biggest independent builders, Plaxtons, a distance from picturesque borough mere?

McGraws, an equal concern, produces frozen foods in its Cayton, a few miles Scarborough.

But for new industry prospects, look less July 31 the Scarborough will cease to be a dormitory area and become intermediate one, as the national demolition development district is led by the Go last year.

Incoming companies able to claim a 20 grant on buildings will go to the ability to a 20 per cent machinery. This attracting labour-intensive panels has met with N from local com

They are well as more labour-intensive means higher wage representing, as they main town interest naturally lie with business, they will keep the town as it is.

Finding a level of industry which does not rely upon the tourist industry, which is a difficult task. The local authority out, that Scarborough pleasant district with summer unemployment may be thought least an industrial cradle for big brands by an attractive landscape.

But no school has situation may be different.

David F

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Residents of Lloyd's success

Freddie Laker
member of Lloyd's for years, I feel it would be in the public interest if the syndicate was allowed from the success of its country's prestige.

It is, after all, a great deal for those rare when a syndicate does well, that they are so infrequently.

a great deal for those rare when a syndicate does well, that they are so infrequently. It is, after all, a great deal for those rare when a syndicate does well, that they are so infrequently.

knowingly accept the principle of unlimited liability, may be considerable, and in some cases total.

But perhaps security and a flexible approach to the client's needs may explain why Lloyd's continues to prosper while so much of British industry is in decline.

The record speaks for itself. In the face of intense international competition, and without a penny piece in government subsidies, Lloyd's has managed to return an annual profit over the past five years averaging more than £100m, at the same time making the largest single contribution to the City's invisible earnings.

Were it not for the willing ness of Lloyd's underwriters to pioneer new types or cover, North Sea oil might not already be such an important factor in our economy and the communication satellite would almost certainly not have become a commercial proposition.

All of which leads me to ask whether, in the present climate, the national obsession of minimizing strengths while maximizing weaknesses is an indulgence we can still afford.

Yours faithfully,

FREDDIE LAKER,
Laker Airways Ltd,
Gatwick Airport—London,
Horley,
Surrey,
March 28.

Problems of unfair dismissal law

From Mr David Stanning

Sir, John Bryant's short article in today's management columns (March 31) on unfair dismissal law makes me question the value of attempts to pre-empt so complex a subject.

His article relied heavily for its conclusions on statistics, which can be made to support almost any contention. Indeed, one of the figures he quotes could be turned round to give credence to the view that 27 per cent of respondent employers who thought they had a case in court (and thus continued to fight the same) actually lost.

There is a great deal more to Industrial Tribunal legislation than counting applications and looking at superficial statistics. Likewise, there is a great deal more at stake, both in terms of management time and purely financial considerations, than paying out a successful applicant at the end of the hearing.

Whilst it is undeniable that communication is the key to good industrial relations, these potted statements drawing inevitably simplistic conclusions from statistics invariably gloss over the inescapable practical fact that the present legislation continues to provide a very real headache for management and, like much other recent legislation, tends to penalize the not so guilty as well as the guilty. In my experience, the problem is considerably greater than Mr Bryant's article leads the reader to suppose.

Yours faithfully,

CAMPBELL F. DICK,
Kirkwood & Partners,
Chartered Surveyors,
19 Elmbank Street,
Glasgow,
March 31.

Importance of continuing due taxation

E. C. L. Hulbert
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sury and Civil Service (Business News, would be a serious final morale.

that the advisers will be given some relief in the Budget, but a points to the need for further incentives. Tax be made possible by reductions in central government staffing, further shift from direct taxation, advised British tax-
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FINANCIAL NEWS

Yule Catto now has over 20pc of GOAL

By Philip Robinson

Yule Catto, the United Kingdom-based commodity to Maris group, which earns the bulk of profits from rubber and palm oil, spent £1m last month on bringing its stake in North Sea oil group GOAL to a shade over 20 per cent.

In January the group spent £734,000 lifting its share in the exploration group to 16.6 per cent, increasing the total cost of its investment by 2.5m.

In his annual report, chairman Lord Catto tells shareholders that his company now owns 20.6 per cent at a cost of about £3.5m. If it wants to, Yule can now treat GOAL as an associate company and take a share of the profits.

GOAL, established in 1973, has its main interest as 23 per cent of the Buchan Field in Blocks 21/1 and 20/5 which are expected to start producing in the late summer of this year. Lord Catto says: "This will provide the company with a strong cash flow. Our investment in this company has been financed largely out of cash resources and by realizing some of our other investments."

Transitions are continuing for the current year. Lord Catto says that Malaysia, where the group has 15,684 acres of rubber and oil palms, is a "pleasant exception" to the gloomy picture offered by the outlook worldwide.

Brannic's investment port-

Britannic chief on need to undo mergers

By Our Financial Staff

Support for the idea of creating the right tax and fiscal environment for "de-merging" has come from an ardent critic of takeovers, Mr John Jefferson, chairman of Britannic Assurance.

Britannic, the holder of a number of strategic stakes in West Midland companies, usually resists an aggressive attempt to take over any company in which it holds an interest. Its latest example was its opposition to GEC's ultimately successful takeover of Avery, in which Britannic held an 8 per cent stake.

Mr Jefferson, in his last report as chairman of Britannic before his retirement, says that many takeover battles have done more harm than good.

"In the human field in particular they have caused great apprehension, often justified, about redundancies and also frustration and discouragement amongst managements and many young executives. This cannot be good for British industry," he adds.

Brannic's investment port-

folio boasts 21 companies which have been threatened by takeovers and survived and, according to Mr Jefferson, all have continued as successful companies.

In some "cases", says Britannic's chairman, "the bid has acted as a stimulant", suggesting that the takeover bidder may be more use to society when he fails.

Successful bids, such as that for Avery, are re-investment problems for major investors. In the Avery case Britannic's stake yielded £6.3m in cash, and it is not easy, says Mr Jefferson, to find replacement equities of comparable quality.

So, while Mr Jefferson dislikes the word "de-glamourise", he says he likes what it means, and points to the brewing sector as a good example of concentration having gone too far.

In 1960 there were 84 quoted brewing companies; today there are 17.

"Those breweries and many other companies taken over could I am sure have new heart and enthusiasm put into them if they were re-launched as independent companies."

problem but uniformity of treatment will still not produce ready comparability between companies, he says.

"Businesses are too diverse for this to be so and it is a pity that integrity of judgment and professional competence seem to be left such small room. The resulting answers may be tidy but they are often meaningless and sometimes downright misleading", said Mr Duncan.

The snag of living with standards of accounting

Mr James Duncan, chairman and chief executive of Transport Development Group yesterday criticised standards of accounting in his annual report.

He says that any consideration of accounts is materially affected by the standard now being imposed by the accounting bodies in the interest of uniformity.

The initial effect of such standards is to make comparison with earlier years more difficult. This is a temporary

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FINANCIAL NEWS

Stonehouse auditor censured

Continued from page 15

The committee has examined Department of Trade criticisms of Mr John McGrath, a director of British Bangladesh Trust recruited to that post by Mr Stonehouse. His appointment when he was 67 and in poor health came after a "distinguished career in the Co-operative movement and later with the British Airports Authority". Mr McGrath suffered a further breakdown in health soon after BBT commenced business, says the committee, and the state of his health was a mitigating factor in his conduct. He was not fully aware of what was actually happening" and his behaviour fell short of professional misconduct.

The committee's statement says: "Nevertheless he was present at certain important board meetings and signed his name to various documents at the time." Mr Stonehouse says he was thus "used" for the purpose of approving and passing matters which had been fully aware of his obligations as a company director and of the significance of the matters before him, he would not have approved."

For Sir Charles Hardie the Institute's report comes after a long career in the City and as a director of several leading companies. It is estimated that at one time he held 35 directorships.

He never held an executive post in his entire career but was at the centre of many major City shakeups, including the dramatic boardroom row at British Printing Corporation in the early 1970s. He was chairman of MEPC when it tried to merge with merchant bankers Hill Samuel and was with British Printing in the post-Harvey era and later throughout the trauma with Mr Robert Maxwell's encyclopedia joint venture.

Sir Charles joined Trust House Forte to break the impasse between Lord Crowther and Sir Charles Forte.

Three years ago he resigned as chairman of Firth Lovell and left him only a handful of directorships. He said then: "I'm trying hard to retire."

Mr R. W. Warner is now a

minor shipping recovery that took place in the latter half of last year has done little to resurrect the sector from the "bombed out" category in most people's minds.

By common agreement it is still far too early for the real cyclical recovery in profits so any action is likely to take place at some fairly depressed levels.

And it is at those levels that some controversy seems to exist. Two important shipping sector reviews—from Phillips & Drew and from Hoare Govett—certainly put paid to any notions of a one-way market by taking precisely opposed positions.

Hoare's general comment is: "The individual attractions of the two largest stocks in the sector, plus a generally healthier financial position from which to await a full scale recovery lead us to recommend an overweight position."

In contrast, P & D remark: "Indeed, even if the assumption is made that recovery to previous peak profits takes place in, say, 1981, the p/e's still do not fall to levels that are significantly below average. These are demanding ratings, particularly for those executives of specific shares. Both agree that Furness Withy is a sell at around 4000 on the grounds that Monopolies Commission doubts still overhang the 420p share bid from C Yung."

However, there is a clash on

Divergent opinions on shipping

European Ferries, which Hoare reckons is under-valued and P & D rate a sell. Hoare expect E£ to make £30m to £32m this year and say the present share price is not discounting this outlook though they acknowledge that "it may take one or two more sets of figures for the rating to be substantially altered".

Brokers' views

P & D, in contrast, argue that with the cross-Channel business entering a period of uncertainty shipping will suffer a profits decline in 1979-80 leaving group profits increasingly dependent on property disposals. So, even though the shares have been underperforming for a year, they are reckoned to be undemanding.

Elsewhere Hoare rates P & O a buy, while P & D say hold. Both agree that British and Commonwealth is a hold, P & D also rate Caledonia Investments, Ocean Transport and Trafalgar House as buys while Hoare go for Ocean, Lyle Shipping and Walter Runciman.

"Unfashionable but cheap" is Sheppards' view of Chase's considered view of bank shares in their twelfth banking commentary by analyst Mr Vernon Madge.

At the beginning of the year

Sheppards were recommending reducing holdings in banks to "normal index weighting" but since then the shares have underperformed equities as a whole by more than 10 per cent "despite an excellent and remarkably consistent results season".

Carr Sebag's "buy for recovery" is ranks Hovis McDougall. The recovery here is a rather longer term concept as Rank's profits rose last year, even though only marginally, to £23.6m from £21.1m. But the point is that Rank's made £40.5m on turnover of £92.1m in 1976 and 1979 turnover was £1.37m.

Carr expect 1980 profits of £43m on turnover of £158.5m now, that Price Commission problems are out of the way and helped by a return to profits in the Republic of Ireland there are no sells.

"Recovery" is a popular word in the present climate for corporate profits and two brokers have come up with circulars centered on recovery potential.

The Manchester firm of Henry Cooke, Lumsden rate Weir Group a "hold for recovery" after its recent profits plunge from £7.6m to £2.1m. The firm forecasts £4m for this year. But they admit Weir faces "a hard recovery road" though there has been decisive action in the last six months to concentrate on profitable areas and eliminate trading losses.

A strike-free year would help Weir to considerable improvements in pumps and foundry operations while there should be further growth overseas and desalination profits should be maintained.

Bryan Appleyard

Briefly

L. Ryan Holdings: Turnover for 1979 £5.12m (£4.5m). Pre-tax loss £87,000 (profit £1.26m). Loss per share 0.34p (earnings 3.5p). No dividend for year (same).

Mergers cleared: Secretary of State for Trade has decided not to refer following mergers to Monopolies and Mergers Commission. Baker Perkins Holdings, 8.8 per cent owned by Paragon SA, of Valence, France, is to become a dual Corporation—a Tidmarsh & G. Cuthbert, Ward White Group, Childs Corporation.

Finance Houses Association advanced a record £4.541m in net credit last year and finished 1979 with total outstandings of £5.989m. Growth in industrial finance was 35 per cent in money terms, while consumer credit grew at a rate of 25 per cent. Demand for industrial finance is slackening as the full effects of Government policy are felt.

Magnolia Group (Mouldings): Turnover for 1979, £6.55m (£5.46m). Pre-tax profit £1.21m (£272,000). EPS 1.21p (12.68p). Dividend 2.1p (1.15742p adj) net. Sales to date indicate conditions in 1980 will not be easy.

More share prices

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

Commercial & Industrial Publishing Pleasure.

Financial Trusts

Mercantile House

New York, April 7: Rising international tensions and worry that the United States economy may be due for a hard fall pushed stock prices sharply lower in slow trading.

Analysts said investors believe the rough credit policy of the Federal Reserve will create a severe business contraction but that inflation and interest rates will fall.

The Dow Jones industrial average lost 5.79 points to 763.34. Declines paced advances nearly four to one as turnover rose to 29 million shares from nearly 28 million on Thursday. The market was closed on Friday.

Mrs Alice Rydin, Congressional Budget Director, said the coming recession will probably be worse than most people expect.

Meanwhile, Mr Philip Klutznick, Commerce Secretary, said the United States economy will begin

Wall Street

to slow down this month but inflation will show little improvement until the second half.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank said it sees little hope consumers' prices will ease next month.

March wholesale prices rose 1.4 per cent after a 1.5 per cent February rise.

Coffee up near highs

The following will be added to the London and Regional Share Price List tomorrow and will be published daily in Business News.

asked analysts to assume coffee prices will rise to \$1.25 a pound by June.

The Dow Jones industrial futures index was up 20.0 to 107.00.

Gold futures closed down 0.20 to 91.10.

Crude oil futures were up 30.70 to 30.44.

Soybeans futures rose 2.50 to 12.75.

Gasoline futures were up 1.50 to 1.50.

Lead futures were up 1.50 to 1.50.

Crude oil futures were up 30.70 to 30.44.

Unleaded gasoline futures were up 1.50 to 1.50.

Wheat futures were up 1.50 to 1.50.

White coffee futures were up 1.50 to 1.50.

Black coffee futures were up 1.50 to 1.50.

Crude oil futures were up 30.70 to 30.44.

Gasoline futures were up 1.50 to 1.50.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, March 24. Dealings end, April 11. 5 Contango Day, April 14. Settlement Day, April 21

5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

LET THE GIN BE HIGH & DRY!

Really Dry Gin



Stock	Price Chg'd last Friday	Gross Div. per week	Div. Yield %	Fund.	Capitalization Company	Price Chg'd last Friday	Gross Div. per week	Div. Yield %	Fund.	Capitalization Company	Price Chg'd last Friday	Gross Div. per week	Div. Yield %	Fund.	Capitalization Company	Price Chg'd last Friday	Gross Div. per week	Div. Yield %	Fund.
FUNDS																			
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																			
A - E																			
Treas 847 - 1980 200	+14	2,565.17	2.01		£1,240,000 Denning G. H.	176	11.1	8.2 4.5		205.3m Mallinon Drury	65	+4.5	7.4 4.3		20.5m Rovere Trust	81	3.1	5.1 3.7	21.5m
Treas 847 - 1980 200	+14	2,565.17	2.01		£1,240,000 Denning G. H.	176	11.1	8.2 4.5		205.3m Mallinon Drury	65	+4.5	7.4 4.3		20.5m Rovere Trust	81	3.1	5.1 3.7	21.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,562,000 Man Agri Nurse	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		5,000,000 Safeguard	904	41	13.8 4.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,562,000 Man Agri Nurse	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		5,000,000 Safeguard	904	41	13.8 4.5 7.5	12.5m
Treas 367 - 1978-81 51	+14	2,527,000 Al Ind Prod	176	+11	£8,640.000 Double Int.	176	-12	8.4 5.5		1,692,000 Manufac. Serv.	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		53.1m Scot Amer.	28	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Treas 367 - 1978-81 51	+14	2,527,000 Al Ind Prod	176	+11	£8,640.000 Double Int.	176	-12	8.4 5.5		1,692,000 Manufac. Serv.	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		53.1m Scot Amer.	28	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,715,000 Marks & Spencer	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Scot Eastern	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,715,000 Marks & Spencer	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Scot Eastern	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,735,000 Marks Int'l	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Scot European	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,735,000 Marks Int'l	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Scot European	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,755,000 Marshall Car	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Scot National	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,755,000 Marshall Car	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Scot National	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,775,000 Duar	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Scot United	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,775,000 Duar	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Scot United	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,795,000 Texaco	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Stockholders	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,795,000 Texaco	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Stockholders	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,815,000 Texaco Kestrel	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Stockholders	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,815,000 Texaco Kestrel	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Stockholders	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,835,000 Texaco Poppy	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Stockholders	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
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Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,855,000 Texaco Poppy	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Stockholders	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,875,000 Texaco Poppy	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Stockholders	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
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Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,915,000 Texaco Poppy	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Stockholders	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		1,935,000 Texaco Poppy	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Stockholders	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
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Stahl 130 - 1980 100	+14	5,365.18	1.981		15.6m AAI	172	-12	10.6 8.1 8.6		2,015,000 Texaco Poppy	131	+1.1	12.0 9.2 8.2		54.3m Stockholders	148	42	11.7 5.5 7.5	12.5m
Stahl 130																			

Salerooms and Antiques



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Thursday, April 10 at 10.30 a.m.
FINE CLARET AND WHITE BORDEAUX. Catalogue £5.

Thursday, April 10 at 11 a.m.
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PEWTER AND METALWORK. Catalogue £1.75.

Friday, April 11 at 10.30 a.m.
IMPORTANT ENGLISH PICTURES. Catalogue £5.50.

Monday, April 14 at 11 a.m.
THE SCOTT-TAGGART COLLECTION OF ITALIAN
MAJOLICA. Catalogue £5.25.

Monday, April 14 at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
THE MONTAGUE MEYER FAMILY COLLECTION OF
CHINESE CERAMICS AND WORKS OF ART. Catalogue £5.30.

Monday, April 14 at 11.30 a.m. approximately and
2.30 p.m.
IMPORTANT ITALIAN MAJOLICA AND CONTINENTAL
POTTERY. Catalogue £3.75.

Tuesday, April 15 at 11 a.m.
IMPORTANT OLD MASTER DRAWINGS. Catalogue £3.25.

IN BRIGHTON
AT THE BRIGHTON & HOVE ENGINEERUM
off Nevil Road, Hove, East Sussex. Tel: (0273) 55583.

Monday, April 14 at 2 p.m.
FINE FULL-SIZE AND MODEL STEAM ENGINES,
LOCOMOTIVES AND SHIP MODELS. Catalogue £2.75.

IN AUSTRALIA
AT THE AGE GALLERY, 250 SPENCER STREET,
MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, April 23 at 10.30 a.m., 2.15 p.m. and 8 p.m.
BOOKS ON AUSTRALIANA, VOYAGES, DISCOVERIES,
ABORIGINES, ART REFERENCE, MISCELLANEOUS
LITERATURE, MAPS AND PRINTS. Catalogue £1.25.

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AT 502 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thursday, April 17 at 8 p.m. and Friday, April 18 at
10 p.m.
"TREASURES FROM RUSSIA": THE COLLECTION
OF GEORGE R. HANN, PART I. Catalogue £17.

IN ROME
AT THE PALAZZO MASSIMO LANCELLOTTI

Tuesday, April 24 at 4 p.m.
FURNITURE, OBJECTS OF ART, CARPETS AND
CLOCKS. Catalogue £2.

All catalogue prices are post paid.
All sales subject to the conditions printed in the
catalogue.

For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington, please
contact them at: Christie's South Kensington, 85 Old
Brompton Road, London, S.W.7. Tel: (01) 581 2251.

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Michael Clayton. Tel: (031) 225 4757
Northumbria:
Aidan Cuthbert. Tel: (0434) 3181
Yorkshire:
Nicholas Brookbank. Tel: (0904) 30911
West-Midlands:
Michael Thompson. Tel: (0746) 611891
Cheltenham:
Philip Leatham & Rupert de Zoete. Tel: (024) 518999
West Country:
Richard de Felet. Tel: (0963) 70518
Devon & Cornwall:
Christopher Petherick. Tel: (0726) 54672
Ireland:
Desmond Flit-Gerald, The Knight of Glin. Tel: (0001) 691925
Northern Ireland:
John Lewis-Crosby. Tel: (0396) 830574
Isle of Man:
Quentin Agnew-Somerville. Tel: (0628) 813 724
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Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments also on page 5

SECRETARIAL

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MEDICAL STAFF in our Medical Dept. required by 2nd April. Good knowledge of medical terms and good proficiency in English. For further information contact Mrs. Karen Gee, Dept. Clinical Neurophysiology, E.C. 1, Great Ormond Street, WC1N 3PR. Tel: 01-839 8807. BUSINESS STAFF BUREAU, 081 88607 0010.

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A LONDON LOVER? Revitalising inner London and encouraging new activities and events are an aim of Drake International. We are looking for PA, £25,000 p.a. 4 weeks holiday. Lots of public involvement in the various projects. Covent Garden, EC2A. Tel: 01-839 7800.

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Glendinings 7 Bleheim Street, New Bond Street, W1 0LD Telephone 01-495 2445

Wednesday, 23rd April at 10 a.m.

Thursday, 24th April at 1 p.m.

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In gold and silver and bronze medals in gold and a small collection of Chinese coins.

(Illustrated Catalogue 12 Plates - Price £1.)

Wednesday, 30th April at 1 p.m.

ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL COINS

In silver and bronze.

Collection of the coinage of the Norman Mint of

(Illustrated Catalogue 12 Plates - Price £1.)

Wednesday, 31st and 22nd May,

ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS

In gold, silver and bronze.

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Thursday, 23rd May at 1 p.m.

A Collection of LIFE SAVING MEDALS

Catalogue in course of preparation - Price 80/-

For details in course of preparation - Price 80/-

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Vendors' Commission of 10% open to negotiation.

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Wednesday, 23rd April at 10 a.m.

Thursday, 24th April at 1 p.m.

ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS

In gold and silver and bronze medals in gold and a small collection of Chinese coins.

(Illustrated Catalogue 12 Plates - Price £1.)

Wednesday, 30th April at 1 p.m.

ANCIENT & MEDIEVAL COINS

In silver and bronze.

Collection of the coinage of the Norman Mint of

(Illustrated Catalogue 12 Plates - Price £1.)

Wednesday, 31st and 22nd May,

ENGLISH & FOREIGN COINS

In gold, silver and bronze.

Illustrated Catalogue in course of preparation - Price £1.

Thursday, 23rd May at 1 p.m.

A Collection of LIFE SAVING MEDALS

Catalogue in course of preparation - Price 80/-

For details in course of preparation - Price 80/-

Catalogues for further Sales of Coins and Medals to be held in the

Collectors' desirous of selling should contact Glendinings & Co.

Vendors' Commission of 10% open to negotiation.

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PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.55 am Ludwig: animation to music (r).
10.00 Jackanory: Ronald Pickup continues Gabriel Arlington's story Willow's Luck Today: A Secret Friend (r).
10.15 Help! It's the Hair Bear Bunch: Cartoons (r).
10.30 Why Don't You? Fun, games and jazz for keeping the time for children by children, Closedown at 11.00.
12.45 pm News.
1.00 Pebble Mill at One with Donny MacLeod, Marian Foster, Bob Langley and Rob Hall.
1.45 The Flumps: The Cloud (r). Closedown at 2.00.
2.50 Debra Shad: Learning Welsh.
3.15 Master Songs of Praise from St Albans (repeat of Sunday's programme).
3.55 Play School: The story is Henry Hatter, by Daphne Jones.
4.20 Lassie: The superdog in an adventure called The River.

BBC 2

11.00 am Play School: Same as BBC 1 at 3.55. Closedown at 11.25.
6.30 pm The Great Egg Race: More tricky problems for two competing teams to solve and another round of egg-racing from Westminster County Hall.
6.55 The Past at Work: The New Industrial Britain, Coalbrookdale, Coalbrookdale, Llanberis and Devon to explain the role of iron-smelting in the Industrial Revolution.

THAMES

9.30 am Untamed Frontier: The Indian Ocean (r).
9.55 Robot Kitten Hood: Cartoon.
10.15 Heritage: Japan. How Japanese immigrants have integrated into the Canadian way of life (r).
11.05 The Mackenzie Affair: Episode 3 (r).
11.55 The Bubbles: Make the Best of What You've Got. Puppet show.
12.00 Paperplay: Balloons. With Susan Stranks.
12.10 pm Pipkins: Topov the Lookout.
12.30 The Sullivans.
1.00 News with Peter Sissons.
1.20 Thame News with Robin Houston.
1.30 Take the High Road: Alan McElroy finds out who has been doing the trolleying at the sawmill.
2.00 Afternoon Plus.
2.45 Scripted Tales: The ghost in The Blue Dress is a sort of prototype Tales of the Unexpected. With Tony Brinton and Sandra Payne (r).
3.45 Look Who's Talking: Derek Estey interviews Roy Hudd.
4.15 Pop Gospel.
4.45 Maggie with Jenny Hanley, Mick Roberson and Tommy Boyd.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm: A row blows up over the bird-poisoning scandal.
5.45 News.

4.40 The Perils of Penelope Pitstop: Cartoon series featuring The Hooded Claw and the Ant Hill Mob (r).
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.10 Think of a Number: Johnny Ball shows that maths and science can be fun (r).
5.35 Paddington: Michael Bond's animated bear.
5.55 Nationwide.
5.55 Bugs Bunny in the cartoon film What's Opera Doc? which wins the Oscar.
7.00 Young Musician of the Year: Humphrey Burton introduces the competition to find the player with most promise. There were 500 entrants this year.
7.35 Life on Earth: In the sixth of 13 parts, David Attenborough explains the final stage of evolution when fishes became amphibians.
7.35 Time of My Life: Sitcom about the man for whom nothing turns out right.
9.00 News with Richard Baker.

9.25 Rebecca: Final part. Maxim confesses that he killed Rebecca. With Joanna David, Jeremy Brett and Anna Massey. (Julian Holloway is splendid as the unlikable Jack Favell.)

10.20 Bugs Bunny and Daffy and Perky: Omnibus film about the work of cartoon film maker Chuck Jones.
11.10 Platform One: The subject this week is Viscount Etienne EEC Commissioner for Industry.

11.40 News headlines, weather.

Regions

5.00 V. Variations: Wales: 5.10pm Midweek. 5.55 Wales Today. 6.20 Radio 4. 6.45 Weather. 7.00 The Weather. 7.30 Reporting Scotland. 10.20 Weather. 11.35 News and weather. Close.
Northern Ireland: 3.55 pm Northern Ireland News. 5.15 pm Aran Islands and Daffy and Chuck and Porky. 7.15 pm News and weather. 9.00 pm Regional magazines. 11.45 Close.

7.20 News with subtiles for the hard of hearing.
7.35 Ain't Many Angels: A musical from the Anna Scher Theatre, London (see Personal Choice).
8.30 Writers and Places: Tonight it is the turn of Bernard Malamud, author of The Fixer, etc.

8.40 Creative of Cult: The case of Constance Kent. In part 5, the police run into difficulties trying to trap the murderer of little Savill Kent.

10.45 Newsnight.

11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test: Studio guests are Ian Matthews and Girt.

7.30 Yesterday's Witness: in America: The Long March of the Suffragettes. The early feminists of the United States recall the battle they had to win the vote in 1920.

10.20 Top Gear: All you need to know (and a lot you don't) need to know about the internal combustion engine and what it powers.

11.45 News.

12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

12.15 pm News.

5.55 Weather.

6.20 The Oxford Revue: 7.00 News.

6.35 The Archers.

7.20 Real Evidence.

8.05 In Touch.

8.35 Weather.

9.15 Reading: A Main Suite, by Nigel Dennis.

9.35 LPO/Simpson (Sym 6-1st perf): 10.00 pm Ed.

10.15 Doctor Fischer of Geneva (24 Preludes): 11.00 pm Ed.

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each day mistakes do occur and
we ask therefore that you check
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Stop Number must be quoted.

Christ being raised from the
dead died no more; death didn't
have any dominion over him
in his once; but in that he liveth
now in the next God. —Romans
v. 10.

BIRTHS

BUCKS.—On 3rd April, 1980, to
John and Linda Brooks, son Adam.
DOYLE.—On 27th March, 1980, at
Lancaster, Lancashire, England,
Martin, a daughter of Laurence
and Anne (née Dellerup) Doyle.
ELLIOT.—On April 1st, in Carolina
Beach, Delaware, to Tom and
Anne (née Dellerup) and Tom
Elliot.

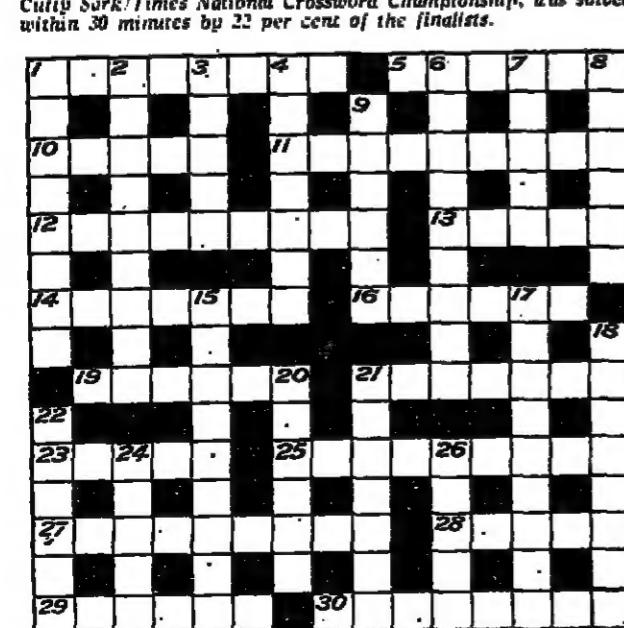
HOPKINS.—On 2nd April, 1980, at
Middlesbrough, to John and Fiona
Shanks. —On 1st April, to Patricia
and Robert Hughes-Hallett, and
their son Andrew William.

BIRTHDAYS

HAPPY 1st birthday Debbie. May
the Lord bless you always. With love,
mother and Alison.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,193

This puzzle, used at the Birmingham regional final of the City Sun/Times National Crossword Championship, was solved within 30 minutes by 22 per cent of the finalists.



ACROSS

- Commonwealth State Carriage (8).
- Climbed like a fish (16).
- Generous royal outlook (15).
- Card game also known as a form of bridge (5-2-2).
- Fresh man on board in the City (8).
- Gardener's wife right to turn things inside out (3).
- Corner country? (7).
- Mission to make sovereign (5).
- Phil was so groovy at the ball (5).
- Mouth of my — who knew? (Fitzgerald) (7).
- Fresh liver gives a capital ring (5).
- Was indecisive because the date is wrong (9).
- Outcome of divided accountability (9).
- Applause for hired ruffian (5).
- Top end of Thompson's Charing Cross ladder (6).
- MPs—three good men with first-class amendment (8).
- Parewell to Inca out here in Spain (8).
- Anaesthetic turn impressive in many ways (9).
- Signifies end of some home games (5).

MARRIAGES

DIRRIC : BOLLAND.—Joan, Marc and Christopher, married on 26th April 1980, in Tunbridge Wells.

SHIRMAN : BROWN.—On 1st April 1980, in London, John, son of David, and the late Mr J. Sherman, to Gillian, daughter of R. G. Brown, of Great Barrow, Chester.

DIAMOND WEDDINGS

BAKER : SAMSON.—Euston, Edward Francis Baker, 19, of St Albans' Church, Chelmsford, on the 28th April 1980, to Priscilla Elizabeth, 19, of Oakbridge House, Oakbridge, Essex. Present address: 109a Merton Rd., London SW1. Parents: Mr and Mrs E. Samson, Merton. Present address: 109a Merton Rd., London SW1. Tel: 01-993 3431.

DEATHS

CAMERON.—On April 2nd, 1980, aged 82, suddenly at his home in Vienna. James Cameron, the world's famous director of films, died in Vienna. Deceased beloved husband of Jean and much loved father of Alan, a dear lady-loving law and general practitioner. Retired from the church, Harrogate, on Thursday, 10th April, 1980. Services of private cremation. Sprays of flowers may be sent to Swallowfield, Kildale, Lincolnshire, a home where he died.

GILLET.—Peacefully, on March 26th, 1980, at his home, 10, Old Bond St., London W1, the Fellowship of St Alban and St Sergius at St Paul's Cathedral, funeral at the Greek Orthodox Church, 10, Old Bond St., London W1 on Wednesday, April 1st, at 1 p.m. followed by a short service at the church. Alan, a dear lady-loving law and general practitioner. Retired from the church, Harrogate, on Thursday, 10th April, 1980. Services of private cremation. Sprays of flowers may be sent to Swallowfield, Kildale, Lincolnshire, a home where he died.

LAW.—On April 2nd, suddenly at home, John Doris, beloved mother, wife, mother of a son and loving daughter of Mrs Mary Law, widow of Mr. Wm. Law, Kirkdale, Cockerham.

LEWIS.—On April 2nd, 1980, at his home, 10, Old Bond St., London W1, the Rev. Canon Dr. R. Lewis, 82, of Kirkdale, Cockerham.

MCINTOSH.—On April 2nd, 1980, at his home, 10, Old Bond St., London W1, the Rev. Canon Dr. R. McIntosh, 82, of Kirkdale, Cockerham.

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